The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4039. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Official Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

NO DOUBT OF THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

Rebel Operations on the Nashville Railroads.

EARLY RETREATING UP THE VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan's Army in Full Pursuit.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864—8 o'clock P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night has been received.

The telegraphic lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night by WHEELER, and we have nothing south of Nashville to-day.

This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the reports received last night, which came from two independent sources, beside the official dispatch of Gen. SLOCUM.

Unofficial reports this evening from Nashville state that the damage by WHEELER to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that WHEELER had retreated. Gen. ROUSSEAU was in pursuit; that in an engagement between ROUSSEAU'S and WHEELER'S forces, the rebel Gen. KELLY was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN states that EARLY has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley, and is pursued by SHERIDAN with his whole army; that AVERILL had attacked VAUGHAN'S cavalry, and captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY.

Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired on Boston Common this afternoon, as an expression of public rejoicing at the capture of Atlanta. Salutes were also fired at Lynn, Belfast, Me., and other places.

WM. H. H. JOY had a hand blown off by the premature discharge of a gun while firing a salute on the Common to-day in honor of SHERMAN'S victory.

In Lewiston, Me., W. H. GRAHAM and THOMAS EASTMAN, while firing a similar salute, lost a hand each.

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—8 o'clock P. M.

Our citizens are now celebrating, *en masse*, the taking of Atlanta by General SHERMAN'S forces. Two hundred guns are being fired, bells ringing, fireworks set off, with bonfires, torchlight processions and speeches. The streets are filled with an immense throng.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

There was a parade of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Ontario, this afternoon, and a salute will be fired this evening in commemoration of the victory over the rebels, and the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces.

Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city this noon in honor of the capture of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

Bells were rung and a salute of one hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the great victory of Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta.

Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day by the Union men of Albany, in honor of the capture of Atlanta, and also, one hundred guns by order of the Adjutant-General.

Norwalk.

NORWALK, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of SHERMAN'S victory and the filling of the quota of the town.

Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 3.

There is great rejoicing here, to-day, over the news of the fall of Atlanta. Flags are flying, and a salute of one hundred guns will be fired this evening.

New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Sept. 3.

A national salute was fired on the Green by order of the city authorities, and the bells of the city rung at sunset, in honor of the great victory of Gen. SHERMAN over the rebels at Atlanta.

New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

The fall of Atlanta was celebrated here during the day, by a display of flags; and this evening, by the discharge of cannon, bonfires and speeches.

VICE VERSA.

The Democrats are holding a large meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and indorse the CHICAGO platform.

Hood's Official Report of the Movement.

The Richmond *Whig* of Aug. 31, publishes the following:

ATLANTA, Aug. 28, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, about Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point Railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continuous line. Dispatches from Gen. WHEELER, of the 19th, report the capture of Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners, and two hundred mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From the Army of the Potomac—Sheridan's Operations—Attack Upon the Enemy's Cavalry by Gen. Averill.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is that nothing of note has transpired for some days past.

Picket firing is indulged in on parts of the line at night, but it almost entirely ceases during the day.

A private named CHANDLER, of Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, is to be hung to-day for desertion.

The following official dispatch was received last night:

"The enemy are on the move down the Valley, falling back toward Winchester.

AVERILL attacked and drove VAUGHN'S cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry.

AVERILL captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. He then moved toward Berryville.

Gen. SHERIDAN moved last night with his whole army, in pursuit."

A Battle Expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Press* contains the following:

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The enemy were reported to be moving artillery to their right in the afternoon. Slight skirmishing began along the Weldon road. The Fifth Corps was placed under arms, and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad, there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The quiet along the entire front is as wonderful as it is unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight, and know not the time or place of its occurrence.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Arrivals from City Point to-day report no news.

Lieut.-Col. WM. TAMELYN, of the First United States Volunteers, left here last evening to join his regiment in the West, via St. Louis. He has been in this department two years as a prominent officer in the Signal Corps, and more recently Inspector-General on Gen. SHEPLEY'S staff. He leaves many friends behind him.

Assistant-Secretary Fox and Assistant-Secretary WATSON arrived this morning from Washington, and left immediately for the Army of the Potomac on the steamer *Greyhound*.

The following deaths have occurred in the Hampton Hospital since my last report:

David F. Lebaw, Thirty-seventh New-Jersey; Henry Wise, Forty-eighth New-York: John Littleton, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York; Edward Fay, Sixteenth New-York Artillery; Butler Downing, Second Pennsylvania Artillery; L. Jones, Sixty-first North Carolina (rebel;) John Warte, Eighth Maine; J. Lyons, Eighth Maine; H. H. McGibeney, Thirty-first Colored; Charles Sampson, Seventh U. S. Colored.

The following deaths have occurred in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Capt. D. A. Woodruff, Sixth Connecticut; Major Jos. M. Clark, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio.

Dead Negroes not Robbed—Deserters.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

THE REBS WILL NOT ROB THE DEAD NEGROES.

There is one mean thing the rebels will not do. They will not rob a dead negro. Give them all credit for the honor or humanity which thus restrains them. It must be honor, for it is surely not humanity, else white corpses would be spared. On the afternoon of the 17th inst., arrangements were made by flag of truce for the burial of the dead of the battle of White Tavern—or of Furrell's Mills, as we call it—on the north side of the James. The bodies of forty or fifty of our slain were delivered to us by rebel authorities. Most of these lacked boots or shoes; many were without coats or pants; some were almost entirely nude—stripped by chivalrous Southrons. It was sad to look upon the desecrated remains of gallant Union soldiers, and to consider how the dear ones at home would, if they knew the whole gloomy truth, grieve over the barbarous handling of bodies they would have treated so tenderly. The sight was soul sickening. But there were bodies of black soldiers returned, and not one of them had been stripped. Not a garment had been taken. Coats, pants, shoes, even caps and equipments, all were spared. A Southern soldier, however destitute he may be, is too proud to steal from a dead negro. There is honor among thieves. The question is an open one, whether this sparing of the sable corpses arises from antipathy to the black man in his social or in his military condition. Southerners have not been reluctant to steal from negroes before death. They have made their living by robbing the blacks. And as they steal from dead white men, why should they not from dead black ones? Is not their continence a result of unwillingness to recognize the colored soldier as a belligerent—after his rifle is silenced? Do they not leave his uniform as they find it, because it is not legitimately before them? because he has no right to wear it, and they have no right to find or to take it? If this latter supposition be correct, then the new decision of Confederate authorities to recognize as soldiers all colored troops raised from free blacks of the North, or from slaves of Maryland and Delaware, will ease the minds of fastidious Southerners. Henceforth they can rob the bodies of these as consistently as if they were pure Caucasians. But will not that be hard on the unfortunate colored soldiers from further South? Must their remains be neglected when the vandal chivalry glean all the battle-field for boots, and caps, and coats, and pants of Yankee manufacture? How the down-trodden descendants of Ham are called to suffer from the narrow-minded exclusiveness of those against whom they stand in battle!

A SINGULAR CASE OF DESERTION.

A singular occurrence took place on the picket line before this position, to-day. The rebs and Yanks have been for some time accustomed to meet for friendly chat in a cornfield between their lines. This afternoon a Federal soldier went down into that field as though to say a word to Johnny. His stay was prolonged. His comrades become disturbed for him. Some of them followed in his tracks until within hail of the enemy's pickets, and there called out to know if the man whom they described had been seen that way. Answer was promptly given that he had come to that post and yielded himself up as deserter. It was added by the rebels that he said he wished to avail himself of Ad.-Gen. COOPER'S promise to send promptly to the North deserters from the Union army, he being tired of the war. Upon this they cautioned him that he was not an alien, and that to that class alone the provisions of the proclamation extended; therefore he must come, if at all, on his own risk of permanent detention as a prisoner of war. He had better go back. He proposed to take his chances and passed on. The advising of a deserter to return to his own lines is not a common thing with armies arrayed against each other in active campaigning. Poor Johnnies! They are so straightened and pinched that those of them who are not entirely lost to the better feelings of humanity, shrink from admitting to the companionship of their misery one who is under the protection of so good a Government as ours. "I would never let a dog I cared for go through the lines," said to me the deserter whose execution I wrote of a short time since.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Tennessee Raid—Additional Details of the Rebel Movements—Outrages by the Invaders.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The report of the occupation of Lebanon and the capture of Capt. RUSH'S company of cavalry there, turns out to have been an exaggeration. The fact is that half a dozen rebels, former residents of the place, dashed into town at an early hour yesterday morning, for the purpose of seeing their friends. A company of Union troops took refuge in the college building, from which they continued to fire on the town for some time. The rebels staid about twenty minutes and reported WHEELER coming. After remaining a little while with their friends, they left in the direction of Murfreesboro. Gen. MILLIKEN, Supervisor of Banks in this State, was in Lebanon, and after the departure of the rebels he went to Gallatin.

It appears that WHEELER yesterday moved from Sparta to Woodbury, while DEBRILL, who captured Murfreesboro on the 29th, moved thence toward Duck River Bridge, and were at Normandy about 7 o'clock last night.

Gen. VAN CLEVE'S scouts at Woodbury, twelve miles east of Murfreesboro, were driven out of the town by about 250 rebels; the advance guard of WHEELER, and doubtless the main body was encamped at Woodbury last night. From this point there are numerous and good roads to Murfreesboro and Duck River Bridge, and to the railroad at various points between the two places.

At a late hour last night, Gen. VAN CLEVE reported the enemy, 2,500 strong, advancing upon Wartrace. This force he supposes to be the same reported at Woodbury. A report from Duck River Bridge says DEBRILL encamped last night at Riley's Creek, seven miles east of Normandy. The Second Kentucky Cavalry attacked this brigade about dark last night, driving in the outposts and establishing the presence of a large force of rebels there. This position of forces indicated the rebel intention to strike at or near Wartrace. To-day the telegraph wires are reported cut between Murfreesboro and Decherd, doubtless by the rebels. They have probably cut the railroad by this time. ROUSSEAU stopped the running of trains at the Chattanooga road yesterday. The Tennessee and Alabama road is still in operation. We have nothing further from FORREST and RODDY.

A citizen of Athens, Tenn., gives the following details of WHEELER'S raid in East Tennessee:

He says WHEELER'S force is not less than five thousand, only a small portion of which is armed with anything but pistols. WHEELER'S officers said he had no intention to attack our forces at any point, and declared the attack on Dalton was against his orders; where it is positively known that he made the demand for the surrender of the garrison. He had eight pieces of artillery when in Athens.

He made thorough work in destroying the railroad between Charleston and Philadelphia, East Tennessee, being employed over a week at the work.

All the horses and mules in McMinn County were seized, and a large number of beef cattle. While in McMinn and Monroe Counties, WHEELER'S men conducted themselves in a most unruly manner, robbing and stealing indiscriminately. WHEELER, in person, ordered them to pillage the stores, and afterward, private houses. Hundreds of women, white and black, were ravished in the two counties, and the most horrible outrages committed by the desperadoes.

The Movements of Rebel Cavalry South of Nashville.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gen. STEEDMAN telegraphs here that citizens living in Sequatchi Valley report that two thousand rebels are near Pikeville, moving down the valley.

Gen. VAN CLEVE'S scouts report that WHEELER moved from Sparta to Woodbury on the 26th inst., and that Col. DEBRILL, of WHEELER'S command—the same who took McMinnville—was moving toward Normandy, probably aiming at Duck River Bridge. This point may be a strategic one to them, as good roads lead to Murfreesboro and Woodbury, and the railroad is of easy access in several places. VAN CLEVE'S scouts left Woodbury as three hundred rebels—supposed to be WHEELER'S advance—came in, and it was supposed the main body encamped there that night.

Later advices report two thousand three hundred rebels at Wartrace, probably the same force that was at Woodbury. Col. DOBRILL encamped on Riley Creek, eight miles from Normandy, eastward. The Second Kentucky Cavalry, sent out to feel the enemy, say that a large rebel force is near there, and that they will probably centre at Wartrace. There is no telegraphic communication between Murfreesboro and Decherd, and it is believed that the rebels are at work on the track, and have cut the wires. The train that left here this morning on the Chattanooga Railroad, returned after going out six miles.

The tale of the capture of Lebanon and RUSH'S company proves to be a big scare, as not more than seven or eight rebels were at Lebanon, and they to visit friends. They said WHEELER was coming, which drove all the Union men to the college building, from which they commenced firing. The rebels soon moved off toward Murfreesboro. The General SAMUEL MILLIKEN spoken of, who was badly scared is the State Receiver of Banks. He got safely to Gallatin.

Crossing the Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

Official news from Chattanooga states that WHEELER crossed the Tennessee River on the 28th, at Kingston, moving toward Sparta and McMinnville.

On the 29th, Col. DEBRILL, of WHEELER'S command, attacked Maj. WATERS, of the Fifth Tennessee, who fell back to Tullahoma, after a sharp fight of three hours, with the loss of twenty men killed and eight missing.

Maj. WATERS was followed only a few miles. A citizen of McMinnville saw Col. DEBRILL, who told him that WHEELER was moving toward Nashville. Not much credence is given to this, but it is expected that WHEELER will strike the railroad between Murfreesboro and Tullahoma.

RODDY, with 3,000 men and 9 pieces of artillery, is across the Tennessee River, near Moulton.

His force consists of two brigades, PATTERSON'S and JOHNSTON'S.

Contrabands coming in report that RODDY was shoeing his horses and getting ready to move. He has a forge, but no small coals in Big Lance Creek, but hopes to cross at the shoals.

FORREST wishes RODDY to delay a few days and join him in an attack on Decatur.

A dispatch from Gallatin reports the rebels are 1,500 strong at Lebanon.

On the 30th they surrounded the place, and Capt. RUSH'S East Tennessee cavalry were captured with Gen. MILLIGAN. But few men escaped who report the capture.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A CARD FROM MINISTER ROMERO.

Juarez Not in the United States.

We have received the following card which is addressed to the editors of the New-York Press in general:

BREVOORT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

With many thanks for the sympathy for the cause of my country, so kindly manifested by the Press of the United States, I have to request the favor that you will state, from me, that President JUAREZ has not arrived in this country; that he has not left Mexico; that he has no intention of leaving the Republic, and that there is not, has not been, nor is there likely to be, any necessity for such a proceeding.

A daughter of President JUAREZ is married to a gentleman of New-Orleans, and has arrived in that city with her husband, and was accompanied by her mother and younger sisters, in pursuance of a long-entertained purpose.

This is, doubtless, the origin of the report so incorrectly circulated that President JUAREZ had arrived in this country.

It will be seen, on the contrary, that he is now only the more free to act with vigor, celerity and determination.

Republican institutions are not yet destined to be overthrown either in Mexico or in the United States.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't, M. ROMERO.

From Prince Edward's Island.

CONVENTION TO AFFECT A UNION BETWEEN THE CANADIAN AND OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Friday, Sept. 2.

A convention to affect a union between the Canadian and other British Provinces assembled here to-day.

Hon. A. H. GORDON, Governor of New-Brunswick, with the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia delegates, arrived here on Wednesday last.

The Canadian delegates arrived here in the steamer from Quebec yesterday.

The delegates had a meeting to-day with closed doors.

The Canadian delegates are admitted to the convention as visitors, with the privilege of expressing their views.

All the members of the Canadian Government are authorized to attend the convention, and will be here within three days.

The delegates from Nova Scotia are Hon. Messrs. TUPPER, HENRY, ARCHIBALD and MCCULLY.

The delegates from New-Brunswick are Messrs. Filley, Johnson, Steeres, Gray and Chandler.

The delegates from Canada are Messrs. Carter, Brown, Galt, McGee, Sangerin, Campbell and McDonald.

The delegates from Prince Edward's Island are Messrs. Gray, Pope, Palmer, McDonald and Coles.

The convention was organized by the appointment of Col. GRAY, of Prince Edward's Island, Chairman, and Messrs. TUPPER and TILLY, Secretaries.

At noon on the first day of the convention the Canadian Government steamer *Queen Victoria* arrived at Charlottetown, having on board Hons. Messrs. Cartier, Brocon, McDonald, Galt, McDougald, Campbell, McGee and Sangerin, their purpose being to invite the consideration of the convention to the possibility of a more extensive union.

The convention was summoned to consider a union of the three maritime provinces; but the proposal of the Canadian Government is, that the whole of British North America, from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains, shall be united in one Federal Government, and under one Legislature. The Canadian deputation has no official standing in the convention, Canada having no interest in the special question for which the convention was summoned. The Canadian deputies were, however, soon after their arrival, invited to meet the convention and present their views.

The Coast and Frontier of Maine.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It is doubtful, perhaps, whether the practical bearing of the recent excursion by the Select Committee of Congress and their numerous friends on the defence of the coast and frontier of Maine, would by itself have seemed sufficient to induce the citizens of Portland, public-spirited as they are, to incur the great labor and expense of such an undertaking. So far as fortification is concerned, the trip bore a close resemblance to many of the jovial excursions of civic committees and others in our own harbor, under the auspices of the "external health department." Our Portland friends, however, are too active and clear-sighted not to have a very distinct notion of what they expected to accomplish on this occasion; but before we come to what was doubtless the leading object of their efforts, we must give a brief review of the defensive preparations, which supplied the convenient occasion for giving those efforts their actual form.

The people of Maine, of course, feel that in the event of hostilities with Great Britain, their State would bear the brunt of the conflict, and unless put in a proper condition of defence, would become the Virginia of the new war. Of what is often called "the Acadian Peninsula," Portland is the great strategic point, being at all times a natural point of communication with the Canadas, the necessary outlet for such communication for several months of the year, and holding a position which, to a great extent, commands the military relations of the lower provinces with the Canadas. It was with a view to this military importance of Portland and of the State of Maine that GENOES had even disposed to insist upon the Piscataquis instead of the St. Croix as the boundary between the United States and the British dominions; the New Brunswick people, who to this day find as much fault with their Government for the Ashburton Treaty as the people of Maine do with our own, though for a different reason, will tell you that it never *could* have been meant that Maine, like a blunt wedge, should be thrust so far to the north between their province and Canada; while it is currently believed—we do not know on what grounds—that in the Winter of 1861-2 the British Government had formed a definite plan of seizing Portland as the first step, in case the MASON and SLIDELL affair had taken a different turn.

With views such as these, the people of Maine have succeeded in bringing the General Government to the adoption of a great system of defensive works for the Harbor and City of Portland. Gen. TOTTEN'S report, made in January, 1862, shows that upon the completion of Fort Prebel, Fort Scammell and Fort Gorges—an historical name which, it is now the fashion in Maine to believe, will finally throw those of Winthrop, and Carver, and Bradford into the shade—the entrance to Portland harbor will be defended by 290 guns, many of them of the largest calibre, and, with some further works then contemplated, by 368 guns. Since that report was written, however, the system of defence has undergone an important change, the immense range now attained by artillery making an interior line of works like that first adopted useless for the protection of the city, as the present condition of Charleston may testify. It is understood, therefore, that work upon Fort Preble will not be carried further—this superb fort, which was planned for an armament of 72 pieces, including two fifteen-inch guns, holding, as anybody who has sailed into Portland harbor may remember, a position with respect to the city not very different from that of Fort Independence in this harbor, being of such easy distance that the city must of necessity feel the effect of shot and shell from an attacking force. Outside of these works lies Bangs Island, a mile in length, stretching before the entrance of the harbor, rising eighty feet above the level of the sea, and constituting a natural fortress. The outer line of this island is something less than three miles from the city; and while, as has been argued, men-of-war could lie outside of it in deep water, and with modern artillery shell the city, being themselves protected by the island from the fire of the forts, the fortifications of the island would not only command the anchorage fully, and keep an attacking force at a great distance from the city, but would make the harbor impregnable from the water. Gen. TOTTEN contemplated the erection of field works on the island to secure the city against the use of it as a cover for an attacking force, but it is now proposed, we believe, to erect permanent fortifications which will go far to convert it into the fortress for which nature has fitted it.

Beside these defences against attack from the sea, Portland is also to be defended by a strong line of works on the land side. The city itself, as our readers know, lies on a high peninsula, almost surrounded by tide-water. Its approaches are all well commanded, and with a moderate expense may be made secure; its own citizens say as secure as Sebastopol or Cherbourg—a comparison which illustrates rather forcibly not only their opinion of its strategic importance, but their ambitious views as to its future. With these land defences in proper condition, the city will at all events be converted into such a military fortress as is not to be found elsewhere in the United States.

The mouth of the Kennebec engaged the attention of the recent visitors, next after Portland harbor. We have only to name the excellent harbor of Bath, and the important towns of Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, to indicate the importance of controlling the entrance to this river, lying as it does at no great distance from Portland and affecting very nearly the safety of the eastern part of the State. For the protection of this commanding point a large work is in active progress on Hunnewell's Point, called Fort Popham. This magnificent piece of masonry, when completed, will mount seventy-five guns, and occupies an admiral position for controlling the channel of the river.

Fort Popham, as readers of an historical turn will observe, is named in recognition of GEORGE POPHAM, who was the leader of the colony sent out under the auspices of Gorges and established here in 1607, and whose bones lie in some spot now unknown, but included within the line of this great work. At this point the claims for historical precedence now vigorously maintained on behalf of the early colonists of Maine will again be observed. One of these claims is asserted conspicuously by the memorial stone placed in the walls of the fort, bearing the statement that on this spot the "first colony on the shores of New England" was planted in 1607. This inscription is quietly oblivious of Gosnold's settlement in 1602 at Cuttyhunk, in the Elizabeth Islands, recently commemorated by the incorporation of the town of Gosnold in Duke's County. The respective claims of the Maine settlers and their forerunners in Massachusetts were the subject of some good-natured discussion on the recent excursion, the party fortunately numbering among the chief of its members the leading vindicator of Gorges, or as he was rather rudely called, in a double sense, "the greatest Pophamite in America."

The Penobscot is now defended by that noble work, Fort Knox, which crowns the promontory opposite Bucksport, at the narrows of the river, and is rapidly advancing to completion, being intended to mount 150 guns. The view from the walls of this fort sweeps a panorama of unequaled beauty, and discloses to the visitor at a glance that control of the river for miles below and above, which pointed out this spot to the engineer as the key of the Penobscot. Fort Knox, however, as the visitor also sees, is itself commanded by two considerable eminences in its rear. It is the intention of the Government to occupy these hills by small casemated works; but the fact that the key of the Penobscot has so near at hand its own key seems to give some force to the suggestion that Fort Point, some miles below, may yet require to be used as a defensive point.

Castine is likely to dwell in the minds of the recent excursionists chiefly as the place where a charming collation was spread before them by the ladies of the town, in a cool grove, which gave a truly Arcadian turn to this tour of "military" investigation. Castine, however, has important relations to our whole system of coast defence, as is shown by its occupation by the British as a naval station, both in the revolutionary war and that of 1812. Its harbor is deep, well sheltered, accessible, and convenient as a base for operations along the coast, and is apparently easily defended—as was found indeed to their cost by the army and fleet which eighty odd years ago went from this State to wrest it from the British, and left the bones of men and ships strewn along the Penobscot nearly up to Bangor. Except by a small earthwork for one or two guns this important harbor is not now defended. The old bastioned fort erected by the British on the commanding hill which overlooks town and harbor is now quite as harmless as the little fort of the old Baron de Castine, the traces of which can still be followed by the antiquary, near the water's edge below.

Belfast, too, where the hospitable inhabitants took their visitors to their own houses, and by domestic courtesies as well as by their public levee made the visit one of many happy recollections, is unprotected, in spite of the importance of its harbor. Machias was not visited on the recent excursion.

The island of Mt. Désert has been set down in official reports of the Engineer Department as calling for defensive works at an expense of seven hundred thousand dollars. The people of Maine, however, are not at present very urgent, we believe, for this great outlay—possibly because the island has no important city or section of country lying behind to urge its claims. Summer tourists will have no difficulty in understanding the reasons which for many years have led the Government to keep this island, with its excellent harbors of refuge and anchorage ground, constantly in view as a position of which, in case of war, it is essential to secure the possession. Its land-locked havens, of sufficient capacity to shelter whole navies, easy of access and of defence, give it great importance as a temporary naval station, although it is probably too far removed from the channels of commerce, and is too ill-supplied by the country in its rear, to be made the great naval arsenal which it was once expected to become.

When we come to Eastport, Calais, and the other towns visited by the recent excursionists on the St. Croix and the upper frontier, the problem of defence changes its form. At Eastport, indeed, some defensive works have been planned to supersede the decayed fortifications left by the last war with Great Britain; but in general the towns on the New-Brunswick line must be subject to the chances which attend upon movements in the field, relying chiefly upon the St. Croix, the Schoodic lakes and the St. John for their defensive line. The people of Maine have, however, with infinite good-sense, turned their attention to the cultivation of relations with their neighbors in New-Brunswick, which will give them a barrier against attack far more effective than any which military art could devise. They sedulously foster their trade and friendly intercourse with the Province. They are resolutely bent upon the extension of railway communication from Bangor to the frontier and thence to St. John, and call upon the Government to assist in building the line as a military road; but it is sufficiently clear that they think more of the transportation of passengers and freight than of troops and munitions of war, warmly as they urge the military argument. They are bent upon binding the people of the province with themselves in close commercial relations; the traveler already finds New-Brunswick distinguishable by no outward sign from New-England, and they mean to do literate even the less obvious distinctions. They see that out of six million dollars of imports New-Brunswick takes nearly three millions from the United States, being fifty per cent. more than she takes from Great Britain, and they judge that the cultivation of such a connection with that rich but undeveloped province is one of the first steps which lies before them. The people of the province, too, as was sufficiently shown on the occasion of the recent visit, reciprocate this feeling. In spite of their diversity of opinion as to the war, and the opposition of the majority to the great cause of our Government, which is so warmly supported by an intelligent and worthy minority, it is certain that as a whole, their geographical position compels them to look to the United States as the natural seat of their chief commercial relations, and to favor any enterprise which looks to development in this direction.

This tendency to closer commercial intercourse and its bearing on the question of peace and the security of the frontier, was very well illustrated by the enthusiastic reception given at St. John to the Congressional Committee and its friends. This reception, which was under the direction of Mr. HOWARD, the American Consul, and of the patriotic American residents, was also assisted by the efforts of some of the leading citizens of the Province, including its Solicitor-General and the worthy Mayor of St. John; while Mr. TILLEY, the Provincial Secretary, with Mr. Justice WILMOT, subsequently gave a warm welcome to the committee at the beautiful City of Fredericton. At the dinner at St. John, the promotion of commercial intercourse between the States and the Province was the chief topic of the speeches which enlivened the evening. One speaker, who made no secret of his participation in those sentiments of "neutrality" which are so well understood here; said in his speech: "I understand this visit has something to do with a railroad to Bangor, and that it is called a military railroad. Now I don't care whether they call it a *military* railroad or anything else. All I want is to have the railroad once built; and *military* matters may then take care of themselves. So strong was the conviction that in the intercourse to be promoted by such a road both countries would find their surest guarantee against hostilities.

The strong hold which this element in their system of "defences" has taken upon the people of Maine, and the form in which it enters into their views as to the future, are topics which we must reserve for the moment—adding only the remark which our readers will already have anticipated, that the advancement of this railway enterprise was doubtless the leading object of the charming excursion, with which the "Committee on the Defences of the Northwestern Frontier," have just been entertained.

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

THE DIGGERS ON A STRIKE.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The last strike of the coal diggers of this region is attracting more than usual attention. It is universally considered entirely unnecessary and unreasonable, and we are glad to know that it is to be firmly resisted. It began to be the belief of many that if the coal dealers and our manufacturers were not in actual collusion with the diggers, yet that they were not very anxious to oppose their exorbitant demands, finding actual profit to themselves in every advance. We think, however, that "Black Diamond" gave the true explanation of the whole matter in our issue of Tuesday. It is the consumers, then, who are chiefly interested in the matter of these coal strikes, and they should do everything possible to back up the coal dealers and the manufacturers in their firm resolves. Grant the diggers seven cents per bushel to-day and next week or month they may, through the powerful agency of their thoroughly organized association, demand ten cents per bushel. We are credibly informed that, through the improvidence of diggers, they are no better off with five cents than with three. They work less and waste more. We are also informed that it is only their leaders who demand this advance, and that the rest have been persuaded into the strike because it has been urged that all they have to do is to ask the advance and it will be given them.

We understand that measures are now being projected to bring on here a large number of workmen from the East, and to push on the manufacture of efficient and labor-saving coal machines. This can very easily be done. Every emigrant ship brings over numbers of diggers who would be exceedingly glad to work at present rates. We are told that even now there are more diggers than can find employment, and that numbers would gladly go to work, but are prevented by those who have gained the control over them, and such as *are* thus willing, should know that they will be amply and constantly protected in their rights. Coal miners are now standing in their own light, and are doing everything to damage their interests, and prejudice their future prospect.

Now it is the individual consumers who have to pay in the end for all these strikes. The coal dealer or the manufacturer only adds the advance or more to *their* prices, and the public have to pay. This Winter promises to be a very hard one, and it is outrageous that the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania who live in the midst of hills teeming with the richest and most accessible and most easily-worked veins of coal in the world, should have to pay from 20 to 25 cents per bushel for coal. But it don't affect this section alone, but all west of it, and a population of millions are to be subjected to sufferings because a league of foreigners—very many of them unnaturalized and not intending to live in this country permanently—want from thirty to fifty dollars a week for services which any laboring man with a brief experience can render. There is no more favorable season in the year than just now to resist the exorbitant claims of diggers, and to bring them back to reason and moderation.

We now write for the great body of consumers, who outnumber the diggers a thousand to one, and we trust the whole community will at once arouse itself on this subject, and determine that they will no longer be imposed upon.

Elsewhere the same paper says:

"A mass meeting of the coal diggers was held at Braddock's Fields on the 29th of August, at which resolutions were adopted 'that the present employers, by a continued series of vile usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of a free people, have forfeited all trust upon our claims and confidence. That we recommend to the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, the consideration of some practical plan for making more uniform, throughout the various mining States, the prices paid for digging coal, always, of course, to be ruled by the height of the vein and the quantity of coal to be cut or mined. That during the coming campaign we recognize as friends only those who do recognize our rights, no matter of what political faith or opinion they may be, and that we will support those with our votes that support us.'"

Railroad Disaster.

FIVE KILLED—SEVENTEEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The train from New-York last evening ran off the track near Perrymansville, and it is reported that five were killed and seventeen wounded. The passengers did not reach here until after 9 o'clock. The full particulars of the disaster have not yet been received.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE SOCIAL EVILS OF NEW-YORK.

The Little Children and the Tenement Houses.

The Markets of the City, and What They Cost Us.

Improved Dwellings for the Industrial Classes.

From the New-York Citizen.

Our walks sometimes take us into the crowded quarters occupied by the families of our industrial classes, and where the allowance of space, and sunshine, and pure air is nearly as small as is possible to sustain the dreariest life. And when we measure the narrow space into which often a worthy, industrious family is crowded, and notice the toil and ingenuity which the wife and mother is driven to in order to keep a degree of cleanliness and order in her home, our heart aches to think how much is suffered and lost for want of little conveniences and comforts—little appliances and encouragments to neatness, taste and order, which would enable a woman to make her home attractive and pleasant.

There are multitudes of workingmen's wives whose natural taste for order, neatness and beauty is just as strong as that of women in the most aristocratic and polished society. Thousands of women in the humblest walks of life would make any place pleasant, and bright, and attractive, where it is possible to be done. Give to any one of them a single-roomed dwelling in a forest, or assign her to a home in a cave, and her natural love of cleanliness, refinement, order and beauty will find means of adorning and brightening the place. The trailing vine at the door, the wee modest flower in the window, the tokens of order, care, and the general aspect of good taste, will greet the eye on every side; and even in such a home, the native refinement of her heart will arise forth and proclaim woman as the great civilizer and beautifier of domestic life, while the finer and gentler qualities of her own soul may be cultivated as really in tending the bird, tending the flower, and arranging the little adornments of her humble room, as would be the case if she had a Fifth-avenue palace, filled with objects of taste and beauty. And it is this culture of refinement and taste in woman, whether in high life or low, which satisfies her nature and gives her much of that softening and tempering influence over man which redeems him from coarseness and barbarism.

But place a woman, a wife and mother, in one of our New-York tenement houses, assign to her one or two rooms where sunshine never enters, where ventilation is impossible, where a bird would pine and a flower fade, where cooking, eating, sleeping and washing all take place—where cleanliness and order cannot be maintained, and the murky atmosphere envelops soul and body in its sickening, disgusting embraces, and how is it possible for the most diligent, laborious toil, or the most refined taste, to make such a place anything but a kennel?

We say, multitudes of naturally refined women lovers of cleanliness, order, and neatness, who shrink from dirt and disorder as if they tainted the soul, are compelled to take up their abode in dwellings where are nothing but foulness and disgusting sights and smells. They try hard to brighten and cleanse, and beautify, but all in vain, and in gloom and in despair they yield to their cruel fate. All fine feeling, all love of beauty and order, are crushed out. Their home is a mere sty, and can be made nothing better or more inviting. See can throw no attraction around it to satisfy her own sense of fitness, or to please and hold her husband; while he unjustly reproaches her for unavoidable disorder, spends his evenings at the drinking saloon, or elsewhere, in evil company, while the poor wife frets and worries, fades, sickens and dies, and the children are deprived of all that sweet influence of a mother's love, which she would have bestowed had her whole nature not been shocked by an unnatural, filthy home. This is the sad history of vast numbers of women, whose natural grace and fine feeling would have adorned any home, great or small, where cleanliness, neatness and refined taste could operate.

It is impossible fully to estimate the influence of an attractive home upon the moral character, the refinement and the happiness of the family. What a sweet influence does the order, comfort and nice arrangement of his home shed over the heart of the husband and father, as he returns from the toils and cares of daily life. The nicely-spread table, the bright kettle singing on the cheerful fire, the neatly-dressed children with blooming faces and glossy locks gathering around his knee and bringing him the kisses of guileless love; the pleased wife, happy in the power of making her loved ones comfortable—all this tells with prodigious power on the temper, and feelings and habits of a man. Children, too, under such circumstances, grow into orderly, gentle and virt

whole township had they lived to bless their parents and their country with their industry.

We said the season has been very healthy, and we think the mortality list of the City Inspector shows the fact, notwithstanding the sixty-three or sixty-four funerals of children every day. Only 977 grown persons, of all ages, died during the four weeks in which the 1,773 children were buried, and those men and women died mostly of preventible causes, for we observe among them were 94 deaths from *infectious fever*, which is the type of needless and preventible disease. But upon inquiring as to who are the parents of the dying children, the singular and very instructive fact is revealed that only 147 of them were the offsprings of native-born parents; 1,626 were children of the foreign-born population. In other terms, they were children of the laboring classes.

It is well known that the great excess of infant mortality occurs in the more crowded and unclean districts of the City, and we are informed by experienced physicians that the special causes that operate to produce such mortality extend, in some degree, to all parts of the City. The children of the rich in the more cleanly districts are only exposed to some of the poisons that exist more abundantly in the crowded and dirty quarters; and the poisons being diluted, do not kill so great a proportion as among the poorer classes.

Need we explain what these deadly poisons are, and who are guilty of causing or allowing them to infest the innocent cradles and haunts of infants? Read the following list of the principal diseases that killed so many children the past month:

Deaths from *cholera infantum*	576
" infantile convulsions	166
" inflammation of the brain	79

To these we might add at least seventy per cent. of the 233 deaths from diarrhea and dysentery for the month, but we see that the three first-named maladies account for nearly half the infantile mortality. And these all belong to the class of *preventible* diseases, that should be forever excluded by wisely administered sanitary regulations.

Does any person inquire what kills the children—let him find an answer in the crowded and pent-up quarters where the honest laborer's family is well as the children of ignorance and vice are compelled to dwell—let him inhale the poisonous air of courts and rear tenements, neglected privies, stables, alleys—or let him inspect the filthy gutters, garbage tubs, wet cellars and foul sewers, where poisonous gases are generated and sent reeking into the habitations of the poor—that reach even to the nurseries and bed-chambers of the richer classes also. And how shall people who suffer such nuisances sufficiently execrate the vile compounds and dilutions that are sold for milk, which too often make sure the slaughter of the infants that might otherwise possibly have survived the foul emanations of the filthy spots in which their lot was cast. Certainly, there is no apology for permitting adulterated milk or any other poisonous food to be sold to any class of people in this City. Yet the crime is allowed, and it has its share in killing our children.

Infantile sickness and mortality give the most unerring and delicately accurate tests of the salubrity or insalubrity of localities, diet and air; and the death-rate of children has been justly termed the barometer of life and health for any particular locality. How obviously important and significant then is the high death-rate among the children of particular localities and of our whole City. And in tracing its causes, as we may most unmistakably and directly, to local overcrowding, domestic and civic uncleanliness, bad drainage of houses, courts or streets, neglected and offensive privies, or other nuisances, adulterated milk or other elements of food, ignorance and neglect of ventilation or neglect of domestic economy or comfort, we at once discover the great sources of the needless mortality in this City.

To all our readers we would say: Open your windows, cleanse your apartments and court-yards, clean and disinfect your closets, cesspools and garbage tubs, procure a healthful and properly cooked diet, and live as though you believed human life and human health to be the sacred right of every person.

Markets for the People.

THE WESTCHESTER FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

From the New-York Citizen.

A large and interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club, of Bedford, Westchester County, was held on Saturday, August 27, when effective addresses were made, illustrating the importance of bringing the country producer and the city consumer together at some convenient locality in the City. The farmers, who were present in large numbers, manifested a warm interest in the subject, and at the close of the discussion an able and energetic committee was appointed, to take the necessary measures for the opening of a farmer's market or depot, in a place convenient to the population of the upper portion of the city.

This is a step in the right direction, and in accordance with the early policy and laws of the City. In 1735 the Common Council resolved that the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use, and they passed an ordinance forbidding those who buy to sell again to enter any of the City markets till afternoon, to the end that housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day, at the first hand, with provision at moderate rates; and a penalty was inflicted upon every violator of this ordinance.

This was when the Common Council were City fathers, and legislated for the people's welfare, not for the profit of officials and political managers. We live under a very different order of things. At the time when European authorities are exerting themselves to lessen as much as possible the price of food to the laboring classes, our City lords are throwing every obstacle in the way of cheap and convenient markets, and manage those we have in the interest of corrupt officials and political hangers-on.

Paris has over 12 times the market facilities of New-York and Brooklyn. In the Paris markets $86,000,000 worth of fresh meats, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, are disposed of annually. The first cost of these articles in New-York is 8½ per cent. less than the first cost of the same articles in Paris; yet what in Paris is valued at $100, is retailed to the consumer for but $124, while in New-York the same articles, costing but $88, are retailed to the consumer for $184 80, a difference of $75 68 in favor of Paris on every $100 worth of produce.

Apply this difference to the whole amount of such articles required for the supply of New-York for the year 1863, and its magnitude swells almost beyond comprehension.

There was required and supplied to New-York in 1863, and slaughtered in the City, 306,179 beeves, cows and calves, 519,816 sheep, and 1,101,647 swine, the aggregate *dressed weight* of which was 379,124,647 pounds.

There was also required and furnished 54,160,671 pounds of dressed fresh meats, the aggregate first cost of all which was $35,081,184 37.

The value of poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable food was full as much if not more than of meats, amounting together to over $70,000,000, and for which the consumer in New-York pays over 147,000,000.

From the same amount of food the consumers in Paris would have paid but $86,800,000, a saving to them of $60,200,000 *upon the supplies of one year. Starting as this is, it is absolutely true, easily demonstrated and beyond all contradiction.*

Upon the laboring classes this burden mostly falls, and by them the greatest proportion of it paid. These classes constitute over two-thirds of the whole population, and therefore directly bear two-thirds of this burden, while they indirectly bear the *whole*. Thus they pay an extra profit *beyond* the 24 per cent. paid by the laborer of Paris of $40,100,000 annually, or for each individual $47 74; reduced to days, it amounts to 13 cents per day; as the actual laborers form one-third only of the whole number, and there being but 312 laboring days in the year, each actual laborer is therefore required to pay out of *each day's earnings 46 cents more for the same food than is paid by the laborer in Paris.* In view of this fact, is it strange that discontent pervades the whole of these laboring masses?

It appears, too, that the up-town consumers of this City pay a much higher rate for all market articles of domestic use than Baltimore, Philadelphia and other chief cities. A gentleman who has given much time and research to this subject, states that the average difference in Philadelphia, as compared with New-York, is full 45 per cent. The value in first hands of the market articles used in a year is estimated at 70 millions. The people of Philadelphia save 45 per cent. of this, amounting to $31,500,000, owing to their large, numerous and convenient markets. Divide this $31,500 among one million of population, and it amounts to $31 50 each year, or over 30 cents a day of the wages of the laboring man. This estimate applies to down-town prices. Up-town, the average is much higher.

The Common Council have been entreated, over and over again, to remedy this evil, by convenient up-town markets, and give the country people opportunity to sell their fresh, cheap, wholesome produce directly to the people. But all regard for the people's convenience seems to have been utterly ignored. As the gentleman just referred to says, forestallers occupy the places of the country people, until an impassable barrier has been erected between the producer and the consumer. Tee plain, open, honest system of other countries and other days has been abandoned, and in its stead a secret and dishonest one adopted, filling to repletion the pockets of the few, to the cost and injury of the many.

We cordially indorse, therefore, the movement of the intelligent and public-spirited Farmers' Club of Bedford, and we trust that soon, under judicious supervision, the enterprise of establishing a farmers' depot may be accomplished, and our up-town citizens especially be enabled to buy at first hands fresh and wholesome food.

We shall keep our readers advised of the progress of this enterprise.

KILPATRICK'S RAID AROUND ATLANTA.

Four Days' Constant Fighting—Three Miles of the Macon Railroad Torn Up—Jonesboro Burned—Our Troops Surrounded by Superior Forces and Cut Their Way Out—Details and Results of the Raid.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

The raider, KILPATRICK, arrived in late last night, having made a complete circuit around the rebel army in the short space of four days, fighting nearly all the time against vastly superior forces.

From a gentleman familiar with all the details of the raid I have secured a pretty full memoranda of what was accomplished by KILPATRICK and his dashing followers.

THE FORCES

which took part were the Third Division of cavalry, about 2,500, and MINTY'S and LONG'S brigades of the Second CAVALRY Division, numbering 2,554. Gen. GARRARD, of the Second Division, did not accompany the expedition, consequently Col. MINTY, of the Fourth Michigan, who at that time ranked Colonel (now General) LONG, took command. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the expedition left the cavalry encampment on the left of our line, for the rendezvous of the expedition at Sandtown, where it arrived at 6 A. M., accompanied by two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery under the immediate command of Lieut. ROBINSON. Col. MINTY broke camp and made Sandtown under cover of darkness, the better to prevent the enemy learning of the movements; yet a letter, captured on the 20th, and dated on the morning of the 18th, at Atlanta, shows that at that time the enemy had intelligence, through their spies, not only of the number of MINTY'S command, but also the destination of the raiding party; and consequently HOOD had ample time to make dispositions of troops to intercept them.

Arriving at Sandtown on the morning of the 19th, MINTY reported to Gen. KILPATRICK, and received his orders. As soon as darkness had settled over the forest, the whole command, five thousand strong, jumped into their saddles and boldly marched upon the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, the Third Division in advance, skirmishing all the way from the right of our infantry lines, until they struck the West Point Railroad, when

THE FIRST REBEL ASSAULT

was made at the moment that the Third Division and a part of LONG'S brigade had crossed. The enemy struck the column on the left flank with artillery and dismounted cavalry, and with so much force that the Seventh Pennsylvania were cut in two, causing some confusion for the moment, but Major JENNINGS quickly reformed his regiment and, supported by Major MAX, commanding Fourth Michigan, made a vigorous and irresistible attack upon the enemy, who was driven from the ground in disorder.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

KILPATRICK, learning that the Third Division was delayed by the rebel ROSS, who, with a large force, was slowly falling back, contesting every inch, ordered MINTY and LONG to the front, and, with LONG'S brigade in the advance, followed by MINTY'S and the Third Division, skirmished with and gradually drove the enemy to

FLINT RIVER.

Here the destruction of the bridge, the depth of the stream, and the bad bottom, were serious impediments to our advance. And ROSS and FERGUSON'S brigades of cavalry presented a bold front on the east bank, and with artillery opened upon our column to dispute its crossing. KILPATRICK promptly ordered all his artillery in position, and in a very few minutes Lieut. BENNETT'S section of the Board of Trade Battery, had dried up the rebel artillery most effectually. Quickly dismounting, the First, Third and Fourth Ohio, and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, by order of KILPATRICK, MINTY formed in line of battle, when our artillery discharged four destructive volleys of grape and canister into the rebel rifle-pits, and instantly the men rushed forward upon the double quick, with a cheer, to the bank of the river, where a deadly fire was poured into the rebels at short range, dislodging their sharpshooters. Our command at once crossed the river on the stringers of the burnt bridge.

THE ADVANCE UPON AND BURNING OF JONESBORO.

Leaving the Seventh Pennsylvania one section of artillery and all the led horses on the west side of the river, MINTY advanced with his brigades on Jonesboro, a town on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, twenty-one miles south of Atlanta, and drove the rebels before him into the town, from the houses of which the rebels opened a sharp but not very destructive fire upon our line. Not wishing to unnecessarily sacrifice the lives of his men, MINTY ordered forward his artillery to the skirmish line by hand, to within a very short distance of the building in which the rebels had taken lodgment. While he was preparing to riddle the buildings with his grape and canister, the rebels, deeming discretion the better part of valor, retreated, mounted their horses, and evacuated in disorder. Our men charged after them into the town. Reporting the possession of the town to KILPATRICK, the Third Division was quickly brought up, and then commenced

This was just before dark. The men went to work with a will, put the torch to the railway buildings, Court-house and public property, while details from the command tore up and burned three miles of the Macon Railway. A brisk wind sprung up, and very soon the flames spread to stores and other buildings, and over two-thirds of the town was burned to the ground, together with considerable public property and effects of the citizens.

AS KILPATRICK'S object was not to whip the enemy, but to destroy the railway, the same night he struck east from the railway about five miles, and then marched direct for Lovejoy's Station.

At one and a half miles from Lovejoy's, the dirt road, upon which our column moved, forks—one branch leading direct to the station, the other crossing the railroad a quarter of a mile north of it. At this time the Second Division had the advance, MINTY'S brigade leading, followed by LONG'S. The Fourth Michigan was detached from the command, on the northern branch, and succeeded in gaining and tearing up some distance of the track. About this time the main column, which was moving down the direct road to the station, encountered

THE REBELS REPULSED.

LONG'S brigade was immediately formed, artillery placed in position, and the rebels were quickly repulsed, with severe loss, from the effect of our grape, canister and bullets.

OUR FORCE SURROUNDED.

Scarcely had the roar of artillery and the sharp musket's crack died away, as the rebel infantry fell back, broken and demoralized, when a new danger presented itself. With wild yells, a whole division of rebel cavalry, (JACKSON'S,) 5,000 strong, composed of ARMSTRONG'S, FERGUSON'S and ROSS'S brigades, were seen coming down on the keen run, accompanied by ten pieces of artillery.

A FIERCE ATTACK IN THE REAR.

Ere KILPATRICK had time to learn what was coming, a spirited attack was made upon the rear, and shells came tearing across the fields, and bursting over our columns. KILPATRICK'S keen eye soon comprehended the situation. MINTY'S brigade was instantly withdrawn and hastily formed on the right (or south) of the road in line of regimental column. The Seventh Pennsylvania, Major JENNINGS, on the right; Fourth Michigan, Major WEST, in the centre, and the Fourth United States, Capt. MCINTYRE, on the left. LONG'S brigade was formed in the rear of the first. The Third Division was ordered to form in the same manner on the left of the road, and to charge simultaneously with MINTY'S, but, it is said, for some reason failed to do so.

THE ENEMY'S MOUNTED PICKETS,

which were driven by the Seventh Pennsylvania in fine style. Skirmishing with the rebels continued, and when within a quarter of a mile of the station, a report was received that the Fourth Michigan had struck the railroad. Our forces were pushed rapidly forward, and at once received a fire from the enemy, when one battalion of the Fourth United States were dismounted and deployed, and brought up to the support of the Fourth Michigan, swelling the number who were engaged in tearing up the track to 150 men. Before their line was fairly formed, a whole rebel infantry brigade, which was lying in ambush, with no skirmishers out, poured into the ranks of the working party a terrific volley, and with wild yells that made the forests ring, rushed madly over the track burners, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly the entire detachment, who fought bravely until their arms were wrested from them.

A BLOODY SABRE CHARGE BY MINTY.

While the various regiments were being manœuvered into position to meet the onslaught of the rebels, who were sweeping down upon them, the men had time to comprehend the danger that surrounded them—rebels to the right of them, rebels to the left of them, rebels in the rear of them, rebels in front of them—surrounded, there was no salvation but to cut their way out. Visions of Libby Prison and starvation flitted across their vision, and they saw that the deadly conflict could not be avoided. Placing himself at the head of his brigade, the gallant and fearless MINTY drew his sabre, and his voice rung out clear and loud, "Attention, column—forward, trot, regulate by the centre regiment—march—gallop—march!" and away the brigade went with a yell that echoed away across the valleys.

The ground from which the start was made, and over which they charged, was a plantation of about two square miles, thickly strewn with patches of woods, deep water cuts, fences, ditches and morasses. At the word, away went the bold dragoons, at the height of their speed. Fences were jumped, ditches were no impediment. The rattle of the sabres mingled with that of mess-kettles and frying-pans, that jingled at the sides of the pack-mule brigade, which were madly pushed forward by the frightened darkies who straddled them. Charging for their lives, and yelling like devils, MINTY and his troopers encountered the rebels behind a hastily-erected barricade of rails. Pressing their rowels deep into their horses' flanks, and raising their sabres aloft, on, on, on, nearer and nearer to the rebels they plunged. The terror-stricken enemy could not withstand the thunderous wave of men and horse that threatened to engulph them. They broke and ran, just as MINTY and his troopers were urging their horses for the decisive blow. In an instant all was confusion. The yells of the horsemen were drowned in the clashing of steel and the groans of the dying. On pressed MINTY in pursuit, his men's sabres striking right and left and cutting down everything in their path. The rebel horsemen seemed to reel and pitch headlong to the earth, while their frightened steeds rushed pell-mell over their bodies. Many of the rebels defended themselves with almost superhuman strength, yet it was all in vain. The charge of Federal steel was irresistible. The heads and limbs of some of the rebels were actually severed from their bodies—the head of the rider falling on one side of the horse, the luiceless trunk upon the other.

THE RETURN.

Leaving the rebel dead and wounded on the field preparations were made for the return. The Third Division was ordered to move on the McDonough road, the Second Division to cover the movement. Before the leading brigade had moved, PAT CLEBURNE'S division of infantry advanced and attacked LONG'S brigade, which fought splendidly, and although forced to fall back, they did so so slowly that the Third Division had time to move. It was in this engagement that Gen. LONG received one of his two wounds. His men fought with splendid pluck, and kept at bay one of the best divisions of rebel infantry. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan were dismounted to cover the retreat of their gallant comrades of the Second Brigade, when the Fourth United States got out of ammunition and were sent back with the Third Division. BENNETT'S section of the Board of Trade Battery was put in position with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan. CLEBURNE was held in check until our led horses had been moved out upon the road. The artillery had been so badly engaged that one of our guns burst, breaking into a thousand pieces, but fortunately injuring nobody.

During the first three days and nights no officer or man had an hour's sleep. From the time the command left the rear of our left, on the 18th, until it returned to the same point, on the night of the 22d, (four days,) the men partook of but three meals of coffee and hard bread—nothing more. The horses subsisted on the country.

THE RESULTS OF THE RAID

Are not as complete as we should wish. While nearly a thousand prisoners were captured and quite a number of horses, only about seventy-five of the former were retained while cutting through the heavy force of rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery. The damage to the railway can be repaired in two or three days. A train of loaded cars was destroyed below Jonesboro', by Col. KLINE'S command, which was sent out on a detached raid further south. A vast amount of damage was done at Jonesboro' to public property. Considering that KILPATRICK'S 5,000 men had, probably, 12,000 surrounding them, all must admit that this is a brilliant, if not a highly successful raid.

THE LOSSES.

Col. MINTY estimates the rebel killed alone greater than our entire loss in killed wounded and prisoners. Our loss in MINTY'S and LONG'S brigades, and the battery, was 220; that of the Third Brigade, about 94—total, 314. The rebel loss cannot be less than 1,000 in all.

OPERATIONS BELOW MOBILE.

Performances of the Monitors.

From the St. Louis News.

The monitors *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, built at St. Louis, played an important part in the Mobile fight. It is due to the St. Louis mechanics that the following letter, addressed to the Hon. R. T. BLOW, should be given to the public. The writer, Mr. SHOCK, is Chief Engineer of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
ENG. DEPARTMENT, OFF MOBILE BAY,
Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: Last Friday, the 5th, we met the enemy in Mobile Bay, and it was but comparatively short work (say one and a half hours) before he was ours, with the monster ram *Tennessee* lying quietly under the protection of the Admiral's flagship, the *Hartford*, a mass of invulnerability, with the old flag waving over her. I assure you she is the most formidable piece of naval architecture I have ever seen or read of.

I shall not attempt a description of this grand entree of Admiral FARRAGUT into Mobile Bay. Of this the newspapers of the day will fully advise you.

Suffice it to say that we had to pass by Forts Morgan and Gaines, and a cordon of gunboats, the ram *Tennessee* included, and over innumerable torpedoes, and did it as a matter of course, for our Admiral never moves until he is ready, and when ready neither forts, gunboats nor torpedoes present the slightest obstacle. He is, without doubt, the most extraordinary naval man living. His maxim is—Trust in God, keep cool, and don't fire at random.

To give men some idea of his faith in the ability of his squadron to do what he was about to undertake, he replied to the remark of one of his officers who addressed him in relation to the probable time he would be passing the forts. "Oh, Sir," said he, "we shall be in and at anchor, decks swept, and the men piped to breakfast at the usual hour." But I must stop, for I find I am losing sight of the original intention of this letter, which was to advise you about the part our St. Louis monitors, the *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, took in the matter.

You are doubtless aware that it was confidently predicted by some that the *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* could not go to sea; and further, that their armor was not sufficiently heavy to contend against heavy guns; that they were calculated only for river service, &c. Against each and all of these propositions I stoutly contended, and expressed my views to Assistant Secretary Fox, while in Washington, giving it as my opinion, that they could not only go to sea, but render efficient service at the attack on Mobile. Shortly after my return to New-Orleans, I was agreeably astonished to see them coming to anchor in the city. They were soon prepared for sea, and sent over to the Admiral.

While the squadron outside were making preparations for the action, the *Winnebago* steamed inside of Sand Island, close under Fort Gaines, (which could only be done by a light draught vessel), and opened the ball by planting some well directed shot and shell from both turrets, in and about the fort, drawing the enemy's fire, and to some extent developing the strength at that point.

The *Chickasaw*, in the meanwhile, was quietly watching the movements about Fort Morgan, and the rebel gunboats close by, and thus their time was disposed of until Friday, the 5th, when the squadron was arranged in line of battle for the final attack, the four monitors, viz: the *Manhattan*, *Tecumseh*, *Chickasaw*, and *Winnebago*, leading in. The rebel gunboats were handled well. Their fire was terrific, as was also that of Fort Morgan. Soon the *Tecumseh* went down from a torpedo, she having fired but twice. The *Manhattan*, for some reason, seemed to work rather sluggishly. She succeeded, however, in getting a fifteen-inch shot well directed on the side of the casemate of the ram *Tennessee*, which crushed in the iron plating, broke through the wood backing, and was turned off. This shot showed the great power of resistance which this monitor possessed.

It was soon very evident that whatever else had to be done, the ram *Tennessee* was either to be destroyed or captured. That was a fixed fact, and a portion of the squadron went at her "with a will." She was rammed, and she was jammed, and broadside after broadside was hurled at her, which rebounded from her side and fell harmless in the water.

In the meanwhile the *Chickasaw* was playing around her, endeavoring to find a weak spot, if one existed. It was soon discovered that she had one, and that it was the after gun-port. Into this the *Chickasaw* sent a shell which killed part of the gun-crew, and wounded Admiral BUCHANAN; another disabled her steering apparatus, and up went the white flag. The rebel did everything to shake the little *Chickasaw* off, but it was impossible; she held on with a tenacity that secured success.

In the fight the *Tennessee* lost her smoke-pipe. I have had a new one made, and by this time "the boast of the Confederate navy" is battering at the walls of Fort Morgan, with the Stars and Stripes waving over her, *having in the last few days changed her base of operations.* The *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* are both engaged in the same good work.

I beg you will remember me most kindly to your family, and to my St. Louis friends generally, and believe me, as ever, yours most truly,

W. H. SHOCK, Fleet Engineer.

The Monitor Manhattan.

The following extract from a letter not designed for publication, written by an officer on board the iron-clad monitor *Manhattan*, from this port. There are some points therein, showing the efficiency of the monitors, that will interest our readers:

"The fleet weighed at 3:30 A. M., Aug. 5, and stood for Fort Morgan, the monitors *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan* leading, followed by the *Hartford* and other wooden vessels—the large vessels each with a gunboat lashed alongside.

The monitors kept inside to draw the enemy's fire, when unfortunately the *Tecumseh* was blown up by a torpedo just ahead of us. At that time we were in a nest of torpedoes, there being twenty or thirty torpedo-buoys all around us. The firing was heavy. Wind west, blowing the smoke into the fort, the *Manhattan* was not seen and escaped the *Tecumseh's* fate. After running the forts, we made for the rebel fleet. The ram *Tennessee* made some fight, when they all run under the fort, excepting the *Selma*, a largesteamer, (like the tugboat *Wm. H. Webb*, formerly of New York,) she being captured. Our fleet anchored. Half an hour afterward the ram *Tennessee* showed fight; got under way and went to meet her. The fleet followed. The *Hartford* and other vessels rammed her, pouring in broadsides, making no impression upon her armor, it would seem. If the *Manhattan* had not been present with her heavy guns, the rebel ram *Tennessee* may have destroyed the whole fleet, as she is a far superior vessel to what was generally supposed, being about 1,300 tons, carrying four Parrott rifled 6-inch and two 7-inch; her armor six inches thick, with three feet of pitch pine backing, armor sides and ends angling, and well greased, and the ugliest looking craft to be seen. She is said to have cost $4,000,000. Three out of five of our shot took effect; one struck the *Reb* amidships and crushed in; another on aft corner of her armor, and the last one struck on after ports, going inside, striking one man fair, leaving only a piece of his leg, the remainder of his body being smashed into a jelly over the vessel. It is said by her officers, the men were petrified, and they could not get them to work.

The concussion of our shot broke the *Reb* wheel-chains. The *Manhattan* started at full speed in a circle to ram the *Reb* amidships. When within thirty feet, with guns trained, intending to fire at same moment of concussion, the white flag was shown by the *Reb*, in time to save her being sunk—(the *Ossipee* was coming down upon her on the opposite side for the same purpose)—when the *Reb* Captain surrendered to the *Manhattan*, who took the colors.

The *Manhattan* was struck *five* times only; if it had been five hundred they could not hurt us. One shot was steel pointed, struck fair on the turret, making its mark eight inches deep, its point falling on deck and the iron from the shot powdered up like corn meal.

It would appear that about one hundred torpedoes have been put down in Mobile Bay, and the person who placed them is now in our possession, and engaged in taking them up.

A Characteristic Order of Gen. Butler.

TEACHING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS THEIR DUTIES.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR HATCHER'S, VA.,
Aug. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The following order from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina is promulgated for the information of this command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
IN THE FIELD, Aug. 21, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229.—III. Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, on the 10th day of August issued his Brigade Order, No. 6, requiring that "Schools for the military instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments of his brigade" should be instituted, providing:

First—"For schools of the non-commissioned officers to be held semi-weekly, under the supervision of a commissioned officer, for instruction in the School of the Soldier and Company, the duties of Police and Grand Guards, and the etiquette of the soldier."

Secondly—For squad drills without arms for one hour daily, during the week.

Thirdly—For roll calls to be held, under the superintendence of a commissioned officer.

Fourthly—That officers should not go on duty or into the quarters of their superior officers without their coats, or some badges of distinction.

Upon the promulgation of this order, on the 11th of August, First Lieut. WM. B. CHAPMAN, First Lieut. GEO. W. STREET, First Lieut. J. W. HOES, First Lieut. EMMET C. TUTHILL and First Lieut. J. HENRY CURTISS, all of the Third New-York Volunteer Infantry, each tendered his resignation, because of alleged incompetency to comply with that order. That is to say, each of these officers having been for a long time in service, now say that they are "incompetent to instruct their non-commissioned officers in the School of the Soldier and Company, the duties of Police and Grand Guards, and the etiquette of the soldier," that they are "incompetent to superintend roll-call, and to wear the proper insignia of rank when on duty and in the presence of superiors."

Upon examining their resignations, they all but one appear to have been written by the same hand at the same time, and in the same words; thus showing a combination evidently intended to coerce their commanding officer into abandoning a system of instruction judged by him necessary for his brigade. Such combinations and conspiracies are unlawful and criminal, whether in officers or men, and the military laws and usages have not left the Commanding General powerless to meet them with a proper punishment. It is to be regretted that there is no power to reduce these officers to the ranks until they should learn these duties, as they have evidently for months past, upon their own confession, taken the pay and emoluments of officers without having the capacity to fill them.

Therefore it is ordered:

SEC. I. That First-Lieut. Wm. B. Chapman, First-Lieut. George W. Street, First-Lieut. J. W. Hoes, First-Lieut. Emmett C. Tuthill, and First-Lieut. J. Henry Curtiss, all of the Third New-York Volunteer Infantry, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and that they cease to be officers from the promulgation of the first section of this order.

SEC. 2. Citizens Wm. B. Chapman, George W. Street, J. W. Hoes, Emmett C. Tuthill and J. Henry Curtiss, being found within the military lines of this department without employment, will be set to work upon some labor that will relieve a soldier of the United States, until further orders, under the charge of the Provost-Marshal of the Tenth Army Corps.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

By command of Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Battle at Moorfield.

THE ADDRESS FROM BRIG.-GEN. AVERILL.

HEADQUARTERS 2D CAV. DIV., DEP'T. WEST VA.,
NEW-CREEK, W. VA., Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO.—The Brigadier-General Commanding congratulates the officers and men of the division upon the brilliant success achieved by their valor at Moorfield, on the morning of the 7th inst.

A boastful enemy of double your number was completely routed, many killed, his artillery captured with three battle-flags and over four hundred prisoners. But with our exultations is mingled a profound grief at the loss of Maj. S. B. CONGER, Third West Virginia Cavalry, who found death as he had always wished, in the front of battle with heart and hand intent upon the doing of his duty. Brave, steadfast and modest. When he fell, this command lost one of its best soldiers and his regiment and his General a friend. The men who followed him in the charge will never forget his example, nor that of the gallant Lieut. CLARK, who fell by his side.

The thanks of the division are due to Col. W. H. POWELL, and Maj. GIBSON, commanding brigades, for the irresistible *élan* with which they led their men against the enemy. The conduct of Capt. KERR, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the daring with which he penetrated the enemy's lines of battle, taking a battle-flag from a regiment in his dash after the rebel commander, is worthy of our highest admiration: with his horse killed under him, and a severe wound through the head, that he escaped death or capture, is due to the devoted heroism of the men who followed him. The steady and rapid advance of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Ohio, First and Third Virginia, (the Second being held in reserve,) and the charge of the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry, repeated the lesson that the enemy cannot stand before our united and determined efforts.

(Signed.) WM. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.
Official.
(Signed,) WILL RAMSEY, A. A. G.

The Strike at the Coal Mines—Extortionate Demands Resisted—Important Action at Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: "A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at 11 o'clock to-day, Mr. GEORGE LYELE in the chair. The attendance was not very large, but more than usual interest in the proceedings was exhibited. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted, after which resolutions were adopted: first, that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Mayors of the two cities, and request them to call a meeting of the citizens to get their indorsement of the measures now being taken to resist the extortionate demands of the diggers. Secondly, that a similar committee be appointed to wait on the different newspapers and secure their coöperation to the same end. Thirdly, that a committee be appointed to make a record of all the coal banks and works, with a view of ascertaining which are working and which are not, and to report at the next meeting. After the transaction of some further business of importance, the meeting adjourned. The movement to checkmate the diggers has now been fairly started, and it will be the fault of the people if they are not soon brought to terms. There is no justification whatever for their extortionate demands, and it is due to every coal consumer that he resists it to the last."

The manufacturers of the city also met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the exorbitant demand of the coal miners we recommend that it be not acceded to, and that all consumers of coal, whether as manufacturers who own part or the whole of any coal works, or who do not, be requested to join in and coöperate with the coal dealers in resisting the enormous demand now made for mining.

Resolved, That we, as manufacturers and coal dealers, after an interchange of views on the subject of the late exorbitant demand of the miners, think the time has arrived when we should endeavor to check this combination on the part of the diggers to ruin our business and the interests of the city generally.

Resolved, That this meeting regrets the recent demand for increased compensation by the miners to be alike unwarranted by the increased price of provisions, and destructive of the most important interests of the community, and above all oppressive to the less prosperous classes of society, by exorbitantly raising the price of coal.

Resolved, That we bind ourselves to use all laudable efforts to make the price of coal below 10 cents per bushel, and recommend that our manufactories and large consumers of the article meet at an early day, and consider the propriety of stopping their works until the object is accomplished.

Resolved, That we ask all coal-dealers, whether members of Coal Exchange or not, to coöperate with the meeting, and resist the demand now made for over five cents per bushel for mining.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A Few Personal Sketches—S. S. Cox, Dean Richmond, George H. Pendleton, Fernando Wood, August Belmont.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

S. S. COX.

Having a little leisure while the opposing factions are marshaling their forces for the contest to-morrow, it struck me that a few personal sketches of the notables present would not prove uninteresting. And first I take S. S. or Sunset Cox, as the boys call him for short. I select him first, not because of his being entitled to the place by any natural qualifications or abilities, but simply because the restive impudence of the man throws him into the foreground of any sketch of this or any other convention as naturally as the laws of gravitation cause the apple to fall from the tree to the ground. Sam is a wiry-looking, black-haired and black-eyed man, very quick in his motions, and with evidently what might be called a lively mental and physical organization. He would make an excellent French dancing-master, to all appearance, and cut the capers to perfection, if he only had the curly looks of an Adonis or an African Prince, instead of the straight, lank hair of the American Indian. Cox is evidently a light built man, intellectually and morally as well as physically. Intellectually he is combative, physically he is cowardly. As far as politics is concerned, all there is of principle in him is in his head. His heart is interested in any contest in which he is engaged, only so far as he is personally concerned. I have seen him in Congress jump to his feet, apparently filled with rage and indignation at the perfidy of his opponents, collectively or individually, as the case may be, and then after delivering himself of a diatribe denunciatory of the perfidy of the Administration and its supporters, and a eulogy of the honesty and patriotism of the Democracy, I have seen him take his seat, and turning to a colleague and sticking his tongue from the corner of his mouth with a grimace say, "That will do for the *Globe* and for buncombe at home." This is Sunset Cox to a dot. He is a surface politician. He has no deep convictions, sympathies or even beliefs whatever. He is the best representative of the policy faction in the whole crowd of that mean, contemptible race of latter-day politicians which is here to-day, and who are ready to sell, I do verily believe, not only their party and their country, but their God, for the poor mess of pottage in the shape of the spoils of office. Cox would turn Abolitionist to-morrow if he could make, politically, by so doing. Indeed, he went to Europe and wrote a book, "The Buckeye Abroad," in which he took the side of the oppressed African, and lamented that he was not socially as well as politically, in America, raised to that condition in which he found and associated with him in Europe, and which he found himself able to fill with credit and honor to himself and advantage to the general community. Cox's friends now say, however, that the book was the crude production of his immature years, when his head was as soft as his heart, and that both are now tempered to that adamantine hardness which is requisite to the perfection of Copperhead political belief. Of course, Cox is greatly despised by men in the Democratic party who have convictions (be they right or wrong,) such as VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, VOORHEES, SINGLETON, and even FERNANDO WOOD. These men's politics, through either greater force of character, superior powers of intellect, more heart, deeper convictions, and higher mental and moral characteristics generally, are to them matters of deep conviction. Whether they have reached this stage by long schooling or by natural adaptation of character, by which they have become traitors in heart as well as in hand, I know not; but such is the case. SAM. COX, on the other hand, is a traitor of the head alone, and as ready to cast off his convictions as a man is to shed his old clothes. VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON & Co. know this, and consequently in any great enterprise of plth or moment—an enterprise requiring secrecy and involving danger—SAM. COX is the last man in the party they would take into their counsels. They would expect to hear of his being closeted at the proper time with the chief of the opposite party betraying his friends, and making the best terms possible under the circumstances for himself. Cox is a MCCLELLAN man, not from principle, but from considerations of personal profit. He expects to be made Minister to France. This is a good school in which to complete his political education. The French are proverbially insincere politicians, and the nation which produced a TALLEYRAND is merely capable of improving upon a little, whiffling puppet of a politician, such as SAM. COX is known to be in his own party. The Peace men heartily despise him. Perhaps it was on this account that Friday night, in his speech at the Sherman House, he threw a sop to Cerberus in the shape of a proposition to virtually acknowledge the South, and enter into a commercial treaty with them, in the hope that it would pave the way to future recognition. This speech of SAM'S is another indication that the policy men are endeavoring to conciliate the Peace men at all hazards.

DEAN RICHMOND.

That beefy-looking man with a Falstaffian paunch, and a countenance indicative of almost gross sensuality, is DEAN RICHMOND, of Buffalo, one of the railway kings, who carries the Empire State about with him in his pantaloons pocket, as he would a roll of greenbacks. He stands with his hands in his

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Kangaroo—Spirit of the London Press—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. BRIDGMAN, from Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown Aug. 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are not so late as those received by the *Caledonia*, but we have the following interesting details of news.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

GEN. GARIBALDI ON THE WAR.

This distinguished patriot has just sent the following letter to M. LOMBARD, editor of *La Nation Suisse*:

MY DEAR LOMBARD: I desire to add my name to the four thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of Slavery, and I hope in so doing to obtain the approbation of the Liberal Press, and of all my fellow-citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of human emancipation. From a fatality now weighing on nations, we see great peoples grow less, and even disappear before the lying flattery of despotism, and the champions of freedom become the police of tyranny. Well, let Switzerland take the lead till nations repent. Tyrants pass away; nations are immortal. What avails a minority? We shall conquer by aid of our old traditions; and we shall again see tyranny melt before the sun. We shall conquer because we have right, justice and brotherhood on our side. Let me now call the attention of Switzerland to a great fact. The American Republics present to the world the spectacle of the connection of the peoples. An aggression against the Peruvian territory, completed by the Spanish Bourbons, has raised a cry of shame and vengeance from all their sister nations. If the elder sister of Republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would be a striking contrast to the shameful leaguer or tyrants against liberty which we now see in Europe. Mind this: Poland swamped by Russia, amid the apathy of all, is the first step to a return to the barbarism of the middle ages. If the partition disgraced the Eighteenth, the destruction of Poland is a lasting blot on the Nineteenth Century. Alas! our civilization as yet is but false. G. GARIBALDI."

MR. ROEBUCK.

In a speech to his constituents, on Aug. 17, Mr. ROEBUCK said:

"Now, Sir, pardon me if I say that there were three things upon which the Parliament of England and the Government of England acted in a manner foreign to my view, and yet I am here to vindicate the course they pursued. First of these was the great schism that occurred in the model Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. My feeling was to at once recognize the Confederate States of America—[hear, hear]—and had I been Prime Minister it should have been done. [Loud cheers.] Though out of every twenty men I meet nineteen are sympathizers with the Confederate States. [A VOICE—And would recognize them.] No, no, you are wrong; though I say nineteen in out of every twenty men are sympathizers with the Confederate States, still I must say that the sympathy of England went not to the point of risking war for the Confederate States. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, Parliament—that middle-class Parliament of which my honorable friend has made mention—taking its view, taking its cue—its command—from the kingdom over which it was destined to rule, said we will do nothing to risk the danger of a war. The ministry, following Parliament, did the same thing. I think, as a bold politician, Lord PALMERSTON was wrong. ["hear," "hear," and "no," "no,"] but he is a much older man than I, and though I do not accord with his opinion, I cannot mistake the prudence of his conduct. [Cheers.] He did what England desired he should do. He has followed what is called perfect neutrality, and we are now as we were at the beginning of that conflict."

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

From the London Times (City Article) Aug. 18.

Advices from Frankfort mention that large orders having been sent from that city to New-York when purchasers in America promised a profit of 5 per cent., Federal bonds now come forward in such quantities by each mail that the profit has been reduced to between 1 and 2 per cent., and that even this would vanish if sales were pressed. There is always, it is still said, a strong disposition to invest, but the supply is now far larger than the demand. A postscript to these advices adds: "The mail has just been telegraphed from New-York with dates to the 6th of August, and the military and financial accounts being equally bad American funds have receded to-day 3½ per cent. and are quoted 40."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"THE CONFEDERATE POSITION IMPREGNABLE"—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

Justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable. Both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence. It is only approachable through vast labyrinths of shoal water, which none but its own pilots understand, by forests in which every tree is a fort, by a river commanded at every bend, and by swamps on which it is not possible either to advance or to stand still. Meanwhile the country, even with its social system thrown out of gear, supplies its population with all that is necessary for life. All except a mere fringe of the vast territory is as unconquered now as it was three years ago. Much is due to nature, something to race, and not a little to the cause of those who stand on their defence. These are substantial considerations, and every new campaign attests their value. It is not at all necessary that we should like one side more than another, or think better of its cause; but we may see plainly that it will never be beaten. *We had to go through all these thoughts nearly a century ago, and, like old men suddenly striking on some boyish train of ideas, we think the same now.*

But if in the interest of humanity and peace we wish that either side could suggest some compromise not wholly beyond the reach of acceptance, we must say that the Federals do their utmost to block the way against any such suggestion. The correspondence which we published the other day from the Niagara Falls exhibits a resolution to stop at least one path by which the first steps to a compromise could be made. The Government of Washington stands at this moment in the position of having resented the kind offices of the older and more experienced States in the Old World. What avenue, then, remains to a pacification, unless we are to speculate calmly on the prospect of that peace which will be only another name for mutual extermination? One avenue is left, and that is found in the unofficial services of public men charged only to mediate for peace. Such a mode of action, so far from being unusual or contrary to rule, is the best way in which peace can be approached by belligerents too equally matched to settle their differences with the sword. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the two can enter a conference on the basis of their respective demands, those demands being utterly incompatible. The first move of the Confederates in this case was practical and entitled to respect. It was a request that four of their public men might have a safe-conduct to Washington in order to negotiate, not for any definite and one-sided proposition, but for peace, which both sides profess to desire. The reply to this was in ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S curtest style, to the effect that he will not permit the approach of anybody who does not come authorized to agree to the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of Slavery. That, of course, is submission, and means that the Cabinet of Washington will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms. As this is not the temper which the lessons of ages have taught us of the Old World, we cannot be expected to sympathize with it. We shall be more apt to observe that "Pride comes before a fall," and to anticipate that the Republican despot will only show on a new stage the fate of his Legitimist models.

Where, however, advice utterly fails, and is not even taken kindly, a providential instance may be allowed to speak for itself. The great lesson we wish to impress on the Cabinet of Washington is, that litigants are not fit judges of their own quarrel, and will, therefore, if they are wise, take advice, accept umpires, or bow to tribunals. Here is a great and lamentable instance in the quarrel of Denmark with Germany. Let it not be said that Denmark did really avail herself of the good offices of neutrals, for though she did so in form she still acted for herself, and has suffered the usual consequences. The Americans are only doing what the Danes have done to their cost. It would not be an easy task to arbitrate between the North and South, nor is it to be expected that any possible award will either give satisfaction or avert all dangers. But anything is better than an indefinite prolongation of the war on its present scale. Nor can the war be conducted on a smaller scale, for hitherto its failures have arisen from the deficiency of men, material, and ships at the points of attack. It is never found possible to complete the line, to protect the flank and rear, to keep up the communications, to follow up a temporary advantage, to detach a corps, without entailing an attack at the point weakened; in a word, to keep up the numbers to the required mark. We ask the wisest statesmen and the best tacticians of Washington whether this will ever be more possible than now? The men—the men must fail, as they have failed in all wars. Even Ireland is a reservoir which must be exhausted before long. That brave, impulsive and unwise as it is, comes to a standstill at last. If it rebels several times in a century, its rebellions never last long. JAMES II., the French Republicans, Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, and many others have found it to their cost that it could awake from delusion. So a day will come when Ireland will not shed its blood like water for a purely American quarrel, nor will the Americans themselves. Streets full of cripples, orphans and widows, fields tilled by women, and trade passing into the hands of newly arrived foreigners, will be a terrible comment on the successive calls for millions. A generation will come that will say it had no hand in the war. It is no act of theirs, it is the folly of their wrong-headed and obstinate fathers. If so they will not fight, nor will they pay for the fighting. To what compromise or submission they will come at last it is not ours to conjecture; but they will one day be glad to accept something that now their souls would abhor.

THE FAILURE AT PETERSBURGH.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

Another great battle in Virginia has ended in another repulse of the Federal army, with a loss of men which there is this time no attempt to conceal. For some weeks Gen. GRANT had been engaged before the works of Petersburgh. * * This repulse is probably not less severe than any that have preceded it. In the last great battle, before Gen. GRANT attacked Petersburgh, the loss of the Federals is said to have amounted to 6,000 men, and to have been sustained in a few minutes from the fire of the Confederate artillery. The present disaster must have been of the same nature. * * * * *

On the whole, we think it likely that Gen. GRANT will not abandon the campaign. Such a confession of failure would throw a blight on his own reputation, and would also injure President LINCOLN himself in his electoral schemes. There is a general feeling that this campaign is the great trial of the war; that the capture of Richmond is the test of the ability of the North to make any permanent impression on the Southern States. If in the fourth year of the war the largest army ever assembled under the Federal flag, one of the largest and best appointed that any Government ever placed in the field, retires beaten after tremendous losses, the North may be expected to lose heart in the great contest, and perhaps to turn with anger on its rulers. We believe, therefore, that the campaign will continue unless the danger to Washington be so great as to demand a return of the main body of GRANT'S army. By the last advices the two sides were still keeping up an occasional fire, and the Confederates were regaining their works. It may be that a portion of GRANT'S army is retracing its steps northward, but we must wait for more certain news before believing that the settled purpose of the Federal Government for the capture of Richmond is definitely postponed.

From the London Star.

Earnestly desiring, as we do, to see peace re-established, and the horrible carnage of the war ended—and no Englishman worthy of the name can read of those fields of blood without entertaining a more thorough hatred to that Slavery which is the root and cause and sole stimulating principle of the contest—it would be worse than useless to anticipate for the late defeat any greater effect upon the Northern mind than the many more serious vicissitudes which have already been surmounted. On this side the Atlantic such a reverse to the Federal arms brings forth a shoal of prophets who, after repeating the predictions in which they have already indulged since the war commenced, are only stayed for a time by the news of a Federal victory the importance of which even they cannot dispute, and then they subside until a fresh opportunity permits of a renewal of the oft-exploded vaticinations that the apotheosis of Slavery is at hand in the triumph of JEFFERSON DAVIS. That unfortunate result for humanity may be in store for America and England; the establishment of those ideas which are opposed to English policy and the principles of England's greatest statesmen of the past and the present may yet gratify for a moment the thoughtless and the interested who exult over Northern defeats, but we are not so enamored of the prospect as to induce us to falsify or over-estimate the effect of one disaster upon the issue of the war.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The struggle in America has never been maintained with such vigor as at the present moment. Formerly, the defeat of an army was almost always followed by a period of inaction; but now the armies on both sides appear sufficiently trained to the vicissitudes of warfare to receive and inflict disaster as one of the inevitable parts of a campaign. The struggle, therefore, is almost equally interesting at all points. Expectation is kept on the strain at Atlanta as well as Richmond, in Maryland as in Georgia; and now the Federal fleet adds another to these points of interest. It is some time since the Federal navy has been engaged in anything but the safe duty of maintaining the blockade. At the commencement of the war it occupied almost the first place in interest and importance, and the capture of New Orleans, with the consequent command of the Mississippi, is still, perhaps, the chief advantage which the Federals have gained. That success was, it will be remembered, achieved by Admiral FARRAGUT, and the same admiral has, it appears, achieved a similar exploit before Mobile, the most important Southern port in the Gulf of Mexico since the capture of New-Orleans. Mobile lies at the head of a deep bay, no less than thirty miles long, and from three to eighteen miles broad. The entrance to this bay is narrowed by an island, named Dauphin Island, on the west, and a neck of land on the east. On Dauphin Island Fort Gaines, on the neck of land Fort Morgan, command the entrance. Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet, in order to attack Mobile, has had to engage both these forts, as well as a Confederate fleet. The forts were engaged and, now or ever, in which one of the Federal monitors was sunk and two Confederate iron-clads captured, the Confederate Admiral also loosing a leg and being taken prisoner, the forts were passed; and on Aug. 5, the Federal Admiral was approaching the city with fourteen ships and three Monitors. Mobile has long been expecting an attack, and is, we believe, well prepared to meet one. But in the passage of the entrance to the harbor, the Confederates have probably lost their most important line of defence.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been the most successful of all the Federal officers. His achievement in the present case is, as we have said, precisely similar to his operations at New-Orleans, although the struggle in this instance has been far more severe. In both cases he has run the gauntlet of forts supported by a fleet. At New-Orleans the Confederates were very ill prepared; but his success in the present instance, against what we may suppose to be the matured defences of two forts, cannot but be instructive to us at a time when we are occupied with a scientific contest between ships and guns. It would seem that where the passage of a fleet cannot be obstructed it can always run the gauntlet of forts, at the expense of a certain amount of loss. The defeat of the Federals before Charleston has principally arisen from the facility with which the Confederates have obstructed the channels, and have thus been able to detain the Federal fleet under the fire of their forts. We shall look with interest for the details of this engagement, in the expectation that they will throw some light on this disputed point of naval warfare.

The possession of Mobile would, of course, deprive the Confederates of a valuable port, but it would also be important as giving the Federals a base of operations on the coast of Alabama. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the withdrawal of the Confederates from Maryland and Pennsylvania is connected with efforts on the part of the Confederate Government to reinforce both Mobile and Atlanta. Unless, indeed, which is hardly possible, the Confederates could invade Maryland in such force as to strike a decisive blow, it would be a strange error in judgment to waste their strength upon mere demonstrations in their enemy's territory a the cost of important positions in their own. These vigorous raids, the destination and object of which are always equally unknown, probably serve the purpose not only of obtaining large booty, but of keeping the Federal Government on the alarm, and of withdrawing their attention from other movements of Gen. LEE'S army. If the Confederates have now retired, as it is said, they have been working their will in Pennsylvania for about a week. Of course Gen. AVERILL, who follows their retreat as obsequiously as he retires before their advance, is said to have defeated a portion of their army at Moorfield, in Virginia. The supersession of Gen. HUNTER by Gen. SHERIDAN, who has till lately been in command of GRANT'S cavalry, may, perhaps, infuse some vigor into the incapable officers to whom Gen. EARLY has hitherto displayed so complete an indifference.

As we anticipated, there are no signs at present of Gen. GRANT'S withdrawal from before Petersburgh. On the contrary, severe fighting is said to have taken place before that city on the 5th; but the Confederates may be partly assuming the offensive. Gen. GRANT has visited Gen. SHERIDAN in Maryland, and the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN would of itself seem to indicate some combined plan of operations. Gen. GRANT is, at all events, a fit representative of the tenacity of purpose, at any risk and cost, which has been displayed by the Federals all through the war, and his capacity to keep "pegging away" must be after Mr. LINCOLN'S own heart. Gen. LEE, on the other hand, has never displayed his genius more completely than at the present time. He has successfully repulsed the most determined and tenacious attack he now holds the main army of his adversary ineffective before a subordinate city, he is master of the whole territory which his adversary has traversed, he is able to invade his enemy's country at pleasure, and he dispatches considerable reinforcements to the other points of peril in the Confederacy. If, as we have been led to believe, he has sent a considerable force to Atlanta, the continued absence of any satisfactory news of Gen. SHERMAN is very ominous to the Federal prospects before that city. The great battles fought by Gen. HOOD on his succeeding to the command of the Confederate forces, took place on the 20th and 22d. Since then another severe battle has been fought, brought about on the 28th "by an attempt of Gen. HOOD to outflank Gen. SHERMAN." If this be the case, the Confederates are evidently not yet reduced to the condition of a besieged force. The result, too, appears at the best indecisive. Gen. SHERMAN had then been before the city little more than a week, and in that time had fought at least two severe battles, neither of which seems to have been a victory. Meanwhile, it is now certain that the Confederates have a considerable force of cavalry in his rear, for on the 27th a division of Federal cavalry, while returning from a raid to the rear of Atlanta, was attacked by the Confederates, and so completely routed that out of 2,000 men only 800 had yet reported themselves. The struggle being thus evenly balanced, every day increases the danger of Gen. SHERMAN, and it is evident that if a Confederate force is really moving to reinforce Gen. HOOD, the Federal army is in a most critical position. At all points the present news represents the combatants at the utmost strain of the struggle, and it is difficult to think that some decisive result can be long delayed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SILK FRAUDS.

From the London Daily News.

Audacity and coolness, rather than ingenuity and cleverness, are the qualities most useful for the successful swindler. The devices by which men are obeseted appear simple enough, nor would they have any chance of success unless the swindler were unusually cool, and the dupe unusually careless. The great Parisian firm of Messrs. LEGRAND, TANCO & Co. has lately been swindled out of goods to the value of some £30,000; and having told the story of their losses to a jury at the Old Bailey, it is difficult to determine whether the natural simplicity of the French merchants or the assumed simplicity of Mr. WERNER, the clerk, is the more surprising.

In 1863, EMILE WERNER was introduced by a respectable firm in the city, to Messrs. LEGRAND, and he became their agent in London, at a salary of £200, with a commission of one per cent. on the sales which he might effect. Until this time Mr. WERNER enjoyed an excellent character. The gentleman who recommended him had known him from boyhood, and his father and sisters for many years, to which he added that he "had been very religiously brought up." Messrs. LEGRAND & Co. had a house in Cheapside, and WERNER was to transact business for them. It was of importance that he should only deal with solvent persons, and he was therefore directed to make inquiries into the commercial standing of the proposed purchasers of goods, by consulting certain persons who were named. WERNER began business in May, 1863, but between that time and December he made very little progress. In December, however, he called upon his employers in Paris. He stated that the trade was beginning to look promising, and he suggested that he should have a large stock of goods to meet the demands of the next London season. He added that he had two buyers with him, who afterward turned out to be Messrs. LEHMAN and AREND, but he neither mentioned their names, nor did he introduce them to Messrs. LEGRAND. He declared, however, that they represented large houses in London. As to this fact WERNER had no sort of evidence. Messrs. LEGRAND, however, satisfied that all was right, authorized WERNER to make purchases, which he accordingly did at Lyons and in Switzerland. In fact, his purchases of silk plush and leather amounted to £32,000, all of which property was sent to London. Almost before its arrival there, WERNER wrote to Messrs. LEGRAND to say that fortunately he had disposed of the goods, and that the chief purchasers were the two persons just named, LEHMAN and AREND.

Within a few weeks after this, a large quantity of patent leather was offered to Messrs. BEVINGTON at an extravagantly low price. Their suspicions were aroused. They determined to make inquiries, and it turned out that that the leather had been sold by WERNER to the person who supplied it to Messrs. BEVINGTON. WERNER was called upon for explanation. It was not satisfactory, and M. ARMERO, the chief partner in the house of LEGRAND, came to London. A list of the persons to whom goods had been sold was demanded, and the list was headed by the names of LEHMAN and AREND. Not unnaturally, the books were in great confusion. M. ARMERO, however, still had confidence in the integrity of WERNER, although he thought he had acted foolishly. He therefore did not dismiss his agent, but gave strict injunctions not to trust LEHMAN & AREND with any more goods. Notwithstanding these injunctions, however, WERNER continued to supply LEHMAN and AREND with goods. It was now the month of February, 1864. The bills given by LEHMAN in payment of goods proved to be worthless, and on the 23d of that month WERNER himself wrote to Messrs. LEGRAND that he could not get the money, and that he had determined to close the account. Yet it appeared that between the 23d of February and the 13th of March, WERNER continued to supply goods to LEHMAN & AREND to the amount of some £15 000. Now, as might have been expected, did this agent ever take the trouble to apprise Messrs. LEGRAND of these sales. Again M. ARMERO came to town. Again he found the books in the utmost confusion. Again LEHMAN handed him bills which turned out to be worthless, and in some cases forgeries. And the result was, that between January and March the amount of sales effected by WERNER of goods belonging to Messrs. LEGRAND was £32,000, not one farthing of which has been paid, and of which £22,500 was due by Messrs. LEHMAN and AREND.

Under these circumstances Messrs. LEGRAND considered that they had been the victims of a gross fraud, and accordingly preferred an indictment against LEHMAN, AREND, his clerk FLATOW, and WERNER, in which they were charged with a conspiracy to obtain goods under false pretences. AREND has absconded, LEHMAN and FLATOW pleaded guilty, and WERNER has now been found guilty by a verdict of the jury. It was contended, of course, that WERNER was more sinned against than sinning—that he was as much the victim of AREND & Co as were Messrs. LEGRAND. But the jury were of another way of thinking. An honest man, however foolish, does not go on delivering large quantities of valuable goods without even advising his principal of what he is doing, and after that principal has distinctly enjoined him not to do so. At all events an honest fool does not invent facts, the only effect of which must be to mislead those to whom they are communicated. It is no doubt singular that M. ARMERO, after what he saw of the character of WERNER, should still have persisted in intrusting him with so much valuable property. All honor to M. ARMERO'S Christian charity, but the compliment must be paid at the expense of his shrewdness. The only point in favor of WERNER was that he had remitted whatever money came into his hands, and there was no specific proof of his having derived any profit. On the other hand, the enormous magnitude of the transactions in so short a time—the fact that WERNER refused to introduce the two conspirators to his employers at Paris, and was guilty of making exaggerated and false statements with regard to their position, coupled with the fact that WERNER, by the grossest carelessness and the most determined disobedience of orders, was the real cause of the losses sustained, furnished sufficient grounds for the verdict of the jury.

THE "SEASON" AT KISSENGEN.

A letter from Kissengen (Bavaria,) published in *Galignani's Messenger*, has the following intelligence:

The present season here is more than usually brilliant, both as to the number and the distinguished character of the visitors. The arrivals up to the present time are over three thousand—a figure considerably in excess of the corresponding period of 1863. The presence of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, of the Imperial Family of Russia, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Count De Bismarck, Prince De Gortschakoff, Count De Rechberg, and other celebrities, has doubtless contributed to set the tide of health-seekers in this direction. In fact, Kissengen appears to enjoy, in this respect, peculiar favor, as it has received and entertained more crowned heads at one time than any other watering-place in Europe. Of the general arrivals, much the largest proportion are Germans and Russians. There are but few French, and scarcely any English. In the social aspects of Kissengen, there is a commendable absence of the follies of fashionable life. There is no Casino, no Kursool, as at Wiesbaden, Ems and Baden Baden; and, consequently, the canons of good taste are not offended by the pretentious toilettes and vicious excesses which have rendered those places so notorious. In its secluded position, its rural environs, and the every-day life of the visitors, Kissengen bears a strong resemblance to Schwalbach. Yet the appearance of the guests and the character of the waters in the two places are the very antipodes of each other. At Kissengen the majority of the visitors are more or less overgrown, more or less florid-looking, and the males outnumber the females ten to one. The waters, with a plain dietary regimen and plenty of exercise, are very efficacious in checking any tendency to corpulency, and are useful in the cure of dyspepsia and all derangements of the stomach. At Schwalbach, the visitors are generally thin, pale-looking, and the females outnumber vastly the males. As the iron waters enrich the blood, and the object in taking them is to add flesh, and not reduce it, the exercise prescribed in those taking the cure at Schwalbach is very light, while the diet is rich and abundant. At the latter place, the ladies remain sitting all day long on rural benches under the trees, listening to the music; while at Kissengen every path and corner is invaded from 6 to 8 in the morning, and 4 to 6 in the afternoon by endless crowds of mostly male promenaders, walking with intense energy, and looking as if engaged in the performance of some solemn religious duty. A fine band of music performs during the hours of promenade. The visit of the imperial and royal personages here produced no perceptible influence on the usual routine of life. The imperial family of Russia set a notable example by the unostentatious style of their manners. The Empress walked out in the beautiful grounds every day, dressed with marked simplicity. Wherever she went, she was the observed of all observers; she is a graceful looking woman, of slight *physique*, Saxon type of features, and apparently about five and forty years of age. She took the cure regularly under the advice of the best resident physician, whom she consulted upon her arrival. She looked well, and was not seriously indisposed, but the cruel rigor of the Russian Winters had tried her constitution severely, and it was believed by her medical advisers that a thorough change of air, with the use of proper medicinal waters, would do her great good. Of the Russian Imperial family who have been sojourning in Kissengen, there were, beside the Emperor and Empress, two of the younger Grand Dukes, the Grand Duchess HELEN and the Prince Imperial CESAREWITCH, just turned twenty, of fine personal presence and very agreeable manners. He is at present, as you are aware, making a general tour through Europe. The Emperor was to be seen constantly during his stay walking about the public grounds, and not unfrequently in the society of the new King of Bavaria. His costume was a simple morning dress, with a plain gray hat, in striking contrast with the military uniform, which he invariably wears in public when in Russia. In most of his rambles he was accompanied by his favorite black setter dog, *Mylord*, of English stock. The young King of Bavaria had an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Austria and of the Imperial family of Russia. He is not yet 19, but very manly in appearance, with a fine Raphaelite face and expressive large blue eyes. He has been brought up with his younger brother, under the guardianship of a Protestant mother, in a strict and domestic manner, and has seen comparatively little of life outside of his father's palace. Indeed, his education was not yet completed, as it had been definitely arranged that he should go the University this Winter, when all at once his father's demise devolved on him the duties of royalty. His portrait, which previously was scarcely known to the people, is at present in every window. For two or three days prior to quitting Kissengen, he was confined to his apartment by the effects of fatigue, and his reappearance, on the morning of his departure, was a signal for quite an outburst of popular enthusiasm. During his stay, the King conferred the decoration of the Order of St. Michael on the Secretary of the Russian Legation, a son of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; a similar honor on Gen. Count SCHOUVALOFF, of the suite of the Empress of Russia, and upon Dr. HARTMANN, one of the Emperor's physicians. The Emperor of Russia conferred decorations upon several of the King's suite, also upon the Prefect of the District of Kissengen, and upon one of the physicians at the baths. The Emperor and Empress received numerous visitors during their stay, and amongst others the distinguished Dr. SCANZONI, of Wurtzburg, who was once consulted professionally at St. Petersburgh. Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, recently decorated by the Emperor, as Commander of the Order of St. Anne, was summoned from Paris to the Imperial family, and presented by the Empress with a superb gold snuff-box, richly chased, bearing the Imperial crest and the Empresses's cipher in diamonds. The Emperor returned some short time back to Russia, and the Empress, accompanied by the other members of her family, has gone to Schwalback. From that point she will probably proceed to Darmstadt, on a visit to her relatives there, as she was originally a Hesse-Darmstadt Princess. Thence, she intends, it is believed, to go for a short season to Switzerland.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH SEA.

The Glasgow *Herald* publishes a letter from a young man, describing a terrible storm which overtook the *Countess of Seafield*, a ship in which he had taken passage for Canterbury, New-Zealand. The writer says: "On the 27th of April, when about 3,000 miles from New-Zealand, we encountered a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with a tremendous sea. About midnight the ship was pooped by a heavy sea, which carried away the wheel, binnacle and cabin companion. This sea also stove in the mate's house on deck. The third mate, carpenter and a midshipman were asleep in the house at the time; they, however, managed to escape from it, and rushed down into our cabin. The first mate and an able seaman were at the wheel when the sea struck her. The mate was knocked head foremost through the bulwarks, but, strange to say, he was washed on deck again by the sea. The other man was thrown into the gig, and very severely hurt on the right hand. Immediately after this the ship was laid to under her close-reefed maintopsail. The wind now blew a perfect hurricane, the sea ran mountains high, and the sky was as black as ink; every other minute the sea swept completely over the vessel, completely burying her in water. The ship lay-to very well during the night, but about 5:30 in the morning the relieving tackle of the rudder gave way, and I believe there was no one on the poop to secure it again. In consequence of this the ship at once fell off into the trough of the sea and in a few minutes her decks were swept by a most terrific sea, which carried away the house on deck in which the men lived, the galley, all our boats, bulwarks and mainsail. This sea also swept away ten men, all of whom were drowned. We lost the second mate, one midshipman, one apprentice, the cook, and one passenger, EARL, the passenger who was drowned, had acted as cook's mate during the voyage, and he was in the galley along with the cook. There was only one man saved who was on deck at the time, and, strange to say, he was in bed in the house when it was carried away. He cannot tell how he managed to escape; but as he was in a low bunk, almost on a level with the deck, I think the house must have lifted clean over him. I shall never forget the shriek of the poor fellows as they went overboard. As soon as day broke, all the passengers went to the pumps. We worked constantly at them during the day and night; but the ship was straining so heavily, and shipping such a tremendous quantity of water, that we could not keep her free. We were constantly at the pumps to the 29th, when we got them to suck. As soon as we got her free of water we cleared all the wreck off the decks. The weather had moderated very considerably by this time. Up till this time we had had no sleep, neither had we anything hot to eat, as we had no galley, nor anything in the shape of a cooking utensil, except a small black kettle. We managed to make tea in this on a small stove in the cabin. On the 30th, we were divided into two watches. We got four hours in bed and four hours on deck. In my watch we had two sailors and five passengers. The other watch had the first and third mates, the carpenter and five passengers. We sighted Tasmania four weeks and a half after we met with the disaster. After we made the land the wind went round dead against us, and for three days we were within sight of Robart Town, but could not get in. We got in exactly five weeks after we were disabled."

LAMBERT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: *Surgit amari aliquid.* Amid the organized uproar of Imperial Paris a "mot" was suddenly uttered by half a-dozen *gamins* of which no one that I know can give any satisfactory explanation. From midday till sunset, and from sunset till far into the night, the ears were stunned with a name, shouted by thousands of voices—that name of "LAMBERT." But in what "LAMBERT" originated—by whom or for what purpose it was set flying through the streets of Paris—how it made its way to Enghien, where the Princess MATHILDE resides, and to St. Cloud, where the court is—why it was repeated during the day and during the night and heard even in the playhouses opened by the generosity of the Emperor to the people, and, above all, what was meant by it, is more than I can tell. One of the versions is that an honest farmer, whose dress and appearance at once showed him to be from some distant province, paid a visit to Paris with his wife a week or two ago. It was the first time they had ever seen the capital, and they acted as people generally do in like circumstances—that is, they lost their way, and got separated from each other in a crowd. The poor woman, frightened out of her wits, went about asking everybody she met if they had seen LAMBERT (her husband's name.) This may or may not be the truth—it is not improbable: but the fact is that, for a day or two before the 15th, you heard the inquiry, "As tu vu Lambert?" at street corners, as if persons were even then trying to make it popular, or rehearsing it for Monday. Whatever the explanation or whatever the cause, it is certain that the persistence of thousands of men and boys, seemingly acting in concert, and shouting out the whole day and night, "As tu vu Lambert?" "Voila Lambert?" "Vive Lambert!" was much remarked. The Emperor, Empress, and, I believe, the Prince Imperial, returned to St. Cloud after witnessing the fireworks, and as their carriage drove along the Champs Elysees again the cry was raised, "Vive Lambert!" "Vive Madame Lambert!" Vive le petit Lambert!" Soon after an unhappy person, tall in stature, dressed in white, and evidently a stranger, afforded much diversion to the *gamins*, who followed with the same torturing cry of "Viola Lambert!" The circumstance is said to have attracted the attention of the police, who are exercising their ingenuity to discover whether "Lambert" means anything in particular; if so, what does it mean; and who first set it afloat among the populace. It is still a mystery, but the solution may soon be found at the Prefecture of Police.

THE AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOLS IN SYRIA.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I beg to call your attention to a subject which I venture to think deserves the publicity which a place in your columns will insure.

The American Mission schools in Syria, which I know from considerable local experience to be thoroughly useful institutions, are in urgent want of funds. This is attributable to the distressed condition of the United States, in consequence of which the annual subscriptions, which formed the principal support of the undertaking, have gradually sunk to so small an amount that unless the sum of two hundred pounds can be at once raised in this country they must be wholly abandoned.

The principal object in the original foundation and subsequent management of the schools was to give the elements of a sound education to the natives, of whatever race or creed.

Mohammedans rarely, but Druses frequently, have availed themselves of advantages which are open to them and the Christians alike, and the great respect in which the able and zealous men who conduct the work are held by every class of the population is the best testimony to the conciliatory spirit in which they have carried it out.

Your readers will doubtless recollect how these missionaries, by their able administration of the Anglo-American Relief Fund, rendered efficient aid to the thousands of wounded and suffering persons who were driven from their homes during the disturbance of 1860.

I need only mention the names of Dr. THOMPSON, Dr. VAN DYCK, Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BIRD, the managers of the schools in Beirut and the Lebanon, to whom I propose to remit whatever funds may be collected, to insure the favorable opinion of all persons who have a knowledge of Syria.

I trust, therefore, that these gentlemen may be enabled by English liberality to maintain so useful a work during their present difficulties, and be in a position hereafter to extend the sphere of their operations.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, of Charing Cross, at my request, have consented to receive subscriptions paid to the account of the American School Mission in Syria.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
LONDON, Aug. 19. ROBERT H. MEADE.

FORGERY OF $79,000—ARREST AND DISCHARGE.—About five weeks ago a reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of a party from Philadelphia, who was accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of $79,000. The matter and the reward naturally attracted the attention of the police force throughout the Province, and some of the most able members of that body were placed on the alert. Owing to some peculiar process best known to Constable FOAD, that officer arrested the forger this day week on board of one of the Montreal line of steamers. The wife of the accused, who resides in Brantford, on hearing of her husband's arrest, proceeded to Philadelphia, and so managed matters there with the sufferers and Provost Marshal that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of the party for trial. Constable FOAD deserves much credit for the shrewdness of manner adopted by him to arrest the party, and it is too bad that not even the reward will remunerate him for his labors. No good would result from the publication of the name of the party charged with the crime, hence it is repressed.—*Hamilton (Canada) Times.*

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM ATLANTA.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF JULY 28.

An Atlanta letter, in the *Register*, has the subjoined remarks on the battle in front of Atlanta on the 28th July:

"Under cover of darkness on the night of the 26th, the enemy opposite our extreme right moved from his position, evidently in haste, leaving behind as he did several stand of small arms and several boxes of ammunition. Early on the morning of the 27th, to conform to his movements, the right corps of our army, after moving to the left, occupied the ground which until then had been our centre. LEE'S corps in the meantime falling back to the rear. By 8 A. M. on the 28th the latter was put in motion toward the left, and at 12 M., taking the Spring Road, filed out of the fortifications. By 1 P. M. our line of battle was formed parallel with our line of defences, and after throwing out a line of skirmishers, moved forward.

Our skirmishers soon became engaged, and succeeded in driving in those of the enemy, and themselves falling back to the rear of our line, our forces moved forward at quick time, the enemy's missiles falling in the meantime like a shower of rain. Within some sixty yards of the enemy's rude works, which were strongly manned, our line was halted and suffered to remain in the position for some ten or fifteen minutes; and until our fearfully thinned ranks, which even in the very face of those volleys of liquid death stood firm, compelled the moving forward of the second line, which, supported by a third, met the same fate, and ere the intrenchments were gained, suffered severely. My own brigade (GIBSON'S Louisianas) was the foremost line of CLAYTON'S division, and had it been permitted to advance without halting, the enemy's works might have been carried at this point at a far less sacrifice. There was evidently a sad mistake somewhere, which in future should be guarded against.

Being wounded early in the action, as I gained the road in the rear, I met portions of HARDEE'S and STEWART'S corps moving along the road to gain position; among those of the others, QUARLES' brigade, of which the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana so recently formed a part.

During the engagement but little artillery was used on either side. After checking the flank movement of the enemy, his defences were abandoned, and our force, after falling back, labored industriously with the spade during the night. Our loss was over 2,000, the Fourth and Thirtieth, as well as the whole of GIBSON'S brigade, lost fully one-third in killed and wounded. The loss inflicted upon the enemy, whose works protected them, I understand was small.

Upon the arrival of our wounded at Jonesboro, Griffin, Macon, Columbus, the ladies supplied them bountifully with knic-knacs. Thevarious relief committees, too, did their duty in a kind and becoming manner. At the Distributing Hospital, at Atlanta, I found Messrs. L. D. C. WOOD, W. L. ROBINSON and GOODRICH, the well known merchants of the Crescent City, busily engaged in feeding and waiting upon our wounded; also, several prominent gentlemen of your State and Louisiana."

Another "Letter from the Army of Tennessee," has the annexed reference to HOOD'S reinforcements and the cowardly rebels:

Our army has been and is being largely reinforced from quarters and on sources which I will not specify. With all our losses we are growing in numbers daily. We are in a hopeful way up here. I believe GRANT is holding on before Petersburgh merely to help SHERMAN. The game is to keep LEE there in full force, while SHERMAN fights at Atlanta. If GRANT retires LEE can spare 30,000 men, who can come down through Knoxville toward Chattanooga, and raise the seige of Atlanta. If we had 15,000 men at the Blue Mountain, we could accomplish the same object. Oh, for 20,000 more men! With them we could win all points and end the war.

Let me tell you of a cute Yankee trick, which wins as often as our men are fools or cowards, and which is often the case. The Yanks conceal themselves near our lines, and suddenly raising a loud yell, commence firing rapidly. A yell generally indicates a charge, and the terrible clatter they make confirms the belief that they are coming. Our men, often commanded by a fool or a coward, become panicked and run, leaving the position to the Yankee. But the Yanks instead

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are, as yet, no additional details of the fall of Atlanta. Secretary STANTON telegraphs that there is no doubt of the fact, as the report came from two independent sources. He adds that the rebel operations on the railroad south of Nashville have prevented the reception of further dispatches, but that the damage will soon be repaired.

The news from the Valley is to the effect that EARLY is retreating up the Valley, with SHERIDAN'S whole army in pursuit. Gen. AVERILL'S forces came in collision with a brigade of rebel cavalry yesterday, near Bunker Hill, and an engagement easued, in which he captured 20 wagons, 2 battle-flags, and a number of prisoners.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent everything quiet in that region.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Union*, of Sept. 1, says WHEELER'S main force, it is now ascertained, was in Sparta, up to Monday evening. All demonstrations in this direction were made by small bodies of men, evidently with the intention of deceiving the authorities. The rebel commander, however, completely failed of his object. Gen. ROUSSEAU was well aware that he would move in the direction of the Chattanooga Railroad, and that his design was to cut that road, and he also was aware that the points most likely to be threatened, were the bridges over Elk and Duck rivers, and he accordingly made the necessary preparations to meet him. Yesterday, it became evident that his surmises were correct, and accordingly a large force, not only enough to save the road, but also to meet WHEELER, and defeat him in the open field, was dispatched in that direction—the General himself taking command in person. We shall probably hear of a fight soon, as Gen. ROUSSEAU is not the man to be idle on such an occasion.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* states that on the 6th of August three boxes of arms were delivered there by the American Express Company, directed to "HENRY CROWELL, Mitchell's Cross roads, Miami County, Ohio, care ANDERSON & DOBBINS, Dayton." The boxes reached their destination, and the arms were distributed among men who openly declared their purpose to resist the draft. On the 24th another box, to the same address, was received at Dayton by the Express Company, but ANDERSON & DOBBINS refused to receive it. The Provost-Marshal took the box into his possession, and it was found to contain two pistols and eight fine breech-loading rifles.

The rapid decline in Gold on Saturday effectually checked operations in Produce and Merchandise, prices of which were depressed and unsettled. Flour fell off 25c.@35c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c., and Corn, 3c. ₱ bushel; new Mess Pork, 25c.@75c. ₱ bbl.; Whisky, 1c. ₱ gallon. Freights were quiet, with 473 vessels of all classes in port.

Acting Maj.-Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, who has figured so conspicuously in the battles of the Mississippi and Red River, is seriously ill at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A letter from Memphis states that Gen. FORREST has sent in word to Gen. WASHBURNE that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them; that if he would send him gray cloth enough for a suit, he would return the General's wardrobe. The General replied that, if he would return his clothes, he would do so, if Gen. FORREST would designate some safe place for the cloth to be deposited. Gen. WASHBURNE'S watch was also stolen from under his pillow, but the thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters, and an orderly found it, and the General now looks upon his watch as a trophy.

A newspaper printed at Sunbury, Penn., called the *American*, states that one thousand citizens, determined to resist the draft, collected near that place, some time since, and intrenched themselves on a mountain. Gen. COUCH sent an expedition after them, and they surrendered to it. What became of them is not stated.

The following vote, taken on the train on the Illinois Central Railroad, shows what kind of people attended the Chicago Convention: McClellan, 349; Fillmore, 192; Pierce, 62; Vallandigham, 47; Jeff. Davis, 7; Butler, 5; Fred. Douglas, 1; Lincoln, 51; Horatio Seymour, 37; Thomas H. Seymour, 16; Nominee of the Chicago Convention, 28; Grant, 5; Dix, 2; Richardson, 1; and Breckinridge, 1.

The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gabble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harrangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their daily utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign.

A German going out West last week was robbed of $1,000 in gold, which he was carrying with him to buy a farm. Three villainous-looking individuals in the second-class car were arrested and searched on suspicion that they were the robbers, but they proved to be simply delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A good-looking young lady, dressed in black, appeared among the press gang at the Chicago Convention as correspondent for a Philadelphia paper. She wrote nimbly away until she had filled two or three large pages, and after the adjournment hurried off to the telegraph office to send special dispatches.

WHEELER'S force is rather smaller than previously estimated; indeed not more than 3,500 men. He can do no damage whatever to the railroad, as every important point is guarded. The report that RODDY is north of the Tennessee, is entirely without foundation.

Up to the 17th of August not a single case of yellow fever had been reported in the New-Orleans hospitals or among the patients of the physicians of that city. Since the Union occupation, and the clean streets which have resulted from it, New-Orleans has been almost entirely free from its former persistent pest.

The folks in St. Louis are having a lively dance of terror just now. Seven anacondas, lately "imported" from the East, escaped from the tank in which they had been kept, and, after a three days' search, had, at last accounts, not been recaptured.

At a recent trial of the Ames rifle gun at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 pounds, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of 7½ miles in 30 seconds.

The Military Situation.

The public impatience to hear further from SHERMAN and his victorious army at Atlanta cannot be gratified this morning, owing to the interruption of railroad and telegraph communication south of Nashville by the rebels under WHEELER. Secretary STANTON, in an official dispatch, however, says there can be no doubt of the correctness of the news, and that communication will soon be restored, when we may expect a full account of the glorious achievement. The accounts of rejoicings which come to us from all quarters show how deeply this great success is felt.

The Rebels on Peace and Amos Kendall.

As AMOS KENDALL was one of the builders of the Chicago platform, on which the "Democratic" candidate for President must stand pledged to make immediate efforts "for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States," that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," it may not be unwholesome for Mr. KENDALL, his party and his country, to know how his Southern friends are likely to receive a proffered olive-branch on that basis. JOHN FORSYTH, once a personal and political friend of Mr. KENDALL, and fellow member of Mr. VAN BUREN'S cabinet, (FORSYTH, Secretary of State, and KENDALL, Postmaster-General,) discourses to that gentleman in the columns of a late number of the Mobile *Register & Advertiser* in the following manner:

"When the issue of war was forced upon us, then the South drew her sword and flung away the scabbard. And when Mr. KENDALL makes, at this day, the discovery that the South is really in earnest in this war, he only finds out what all of us knew three long years ago. He will discover, also, after a while, we hope—for the light of knowledge dawns slowly on the mind of an octogenarian—that we not only have been in earnest from the beginning, and are in earnest now, but that we mean to *continue to be in earnest* until the bloody banner of our base foe floats not over one inch of the soil of these Confederate States. The resolution of our people is as fixed as the decrees of fate—and it is, at every sacrifice, to make good the declaration we have pronounced, *that no power on earth shall compel a Sovereign State of this Confederacy to an alliance which that State repudiates and abhors. Mr. Kendall, and all others like him, may take their Union, and go along with it*—and they may sing as many peans to it as they like, without fear of interruption from us—*but this war shall go on until they let us alone.*"

This is but a mild specimen of the contemptuous manner in which the rebel leaders (and they are the soul of the rebellion) incessantly speak of those who talk of peace on the basis of the Union. Does Mr. KENDALL and other framers of the Chicago platform suppose that they can shut the eyes of their partisans to this fact? Do they suppose that the whole "Democratic" party are as supple-kneed as themselves, and ready to be made, at their bidding, to crawl on their bellies before rebels who spurn them at every turn? Do they imagine that all manhood has died out in the North, and that the masses of the people have become mere cattle to be led to the shambles by those who use the name of "Democracy" as the pirate uses some national flag, and for no higher purpose? We very much mistake the character and temper of the intelligent rank and file of the "Democratic" party, if they do not speedily rebuke the demagogues pretending to be of their faith, who, by the construction of such a platform, and choosing such a plastic manakin to stand upon it as the representatives of the American people in a crisis like this, have humiliated that party beyond measure, and seek to make it the jackal to the lion of genuine rebellion.

False Issues.

The McClellan organs here resent the imputation of having raised the Hancock recruiting banner of Tammany Hall out of sight to make room for the peace legends of the party. They admit having deposed the gallant HANCOCK and supplied his place on the forefront of the old wigwam with a device which may be one of war or one of peace, but which really looks to the uninitiated like the outline of an enraptured chipmunk. Under this, moreover, (they desire us to admit,) they have placed the Jacksonian motto declaratory of the perpetuity of the Union. Well, supposing we admit the motto in question. It *is there* in mixed red and black letters, very illegible and evidently very much out of place. But having admitted this, we must also claim the attention of the *soi disant* war organs of the Democracy to the fact that peace legends *do* superabound in all the popular assemblies, and in all the places of resort, of the new Democratic party. Thus the *Daily News* of Saturday, which represents the personal, and political interests of Mr. PENDLETON, and which claims for itself and its friends the credit of having framed the Chicago platform, tells us that

"This people want peace and they will have it. In all the McClellan demonstrations everywhere, the mottoes exhibited show it. In one city, the mottoes on their banners were 'The days of your slaughter are accomplished.' In another we read: 'The God of Peace shall bruise Satan shortly,' and 'Let us follow the things that make for peace'—all taken from the Scripture, but showing the tendency of the public mind; and when a settlement has to be made, woe to that class of men who shall dare, thrust in their insane theories between them and the accomplishment of the object they have at heart."

This is a very truthful and a very candid statement of the actual facts. And the highly religious tone of the thing at once challenges respect. How different is it with the equivocal platitudes by which such journals as the *World* and the *Leader* attempt to beguile their readers into the belief that the Chicago platform does not make a surrender of the Union with all that has made it glorious and great. It is barely possible, for instance, to conceive a more daring attempt at public deception than the following, which we take from yesterday's *World*:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands (unless Mr. LINCOLN shall, meantime, have made a disgraceful disunion peace,) and, until reunion becomes possible, he will conduct it with the skill, vigor, and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and so staunch a friend of the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South."

If Gen. MCCLELLAN, finding a war on his hands, proposes to "conduct it" either with or without "skill, vigor and efficiency, then the Chicago platform is already torn down, for in that it is most emphatically asserted that "*justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities.*" Either the formal exposition of the party creed which emanates from Chicago, or the declarations of MCCLELLAN'S confidential organ here are thus deliberate attempts at imposition. MCCLELLAN can carry on *no* war against the South, not even for a day as the candidate of the speckled Democracy organized at Chicago, without violating "*justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare.*" On this point the organ, pure and simple, of the Peace party here, is most logical and explicit in its conclusions. We quote from yesterday's issue of the *News*:

"The triumph of the Peace party in the convention at Chicago was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the eloquent advocate for peace, whose whole record in Congress makes manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent. To restore the Union by war, is an absurdity that never entered the vigorous brain of this young statesman of the West. He has studied the constitutional history of the country too closely ever to be carried away by any such delusion as this. Should the Democratic ticket be elected, and a cessation of hostilities secured for a few months, that man does not live at the North who will have the moral courage to advocate a policy that shall open up again the bloody drama of war, with all its terrible surroundings."

This is precisely the natural conclusion to which the platform which MCCLELLAN is to stand on must lead. A suspension of hostilities for a few months, secured by the "*immediate efforts*" of a Democratic President, is the utmost that the candid Peace men of the North deem it necessary to stipulate for. It is the utmost, too, that JEFFERSON DAVIS cares to stipulate for; and to seek to hide these facts under the spurious notion that the military chieftian who is to be the party standard-bearer will at once proceed to "conduct the war with vigor and efficiency," is a cowardly assault upon popular credulity.

The Morality of Blockade-Runners.

We are assured, by no less an authority than the *Richmond Examiner*, that the Confederate Government has been engaged in the business of blockade-running. Encouraged by the success of the British in that traffic, the Administration of JEFF. DAVIS determined to embark in it themselves, and commissioned a rebel firm at Bermuda, with whom they agreed to share profits, to order seven new steamers to be built, equipped and manned in England, for the express purpose contemplated. The order was sent to ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., an English house, prominent among shipbuilders and blockade-runners, who, in due season, executed the order and started the steamers for Bermuda, between which place and Wilmington they were destined to trade. All of them were peculiarly unfortunate, the whole seven being lost in the first or second voyage, though commanded by experienced Captains, who were invariably successful in evading the cruisers and running the blockade, but who, strange to say, almost as invariably contrived to run the vessels ashore, after escaping capture. These successive disasters, which involved the loss of the cargoes as well as the ships, were not, of course, very agreeable to the statesman-contrabandists at Richmond, and, before long, they began to doubt the integrity of the Captains, and to surmise that evil-intent had more to do with the matter than chance or adverse elements. At first it was affirmed that the Captains had been bribed by the Yankees to destroy vessels and cargoes. On second consideration, this idea was abandoned, for had the Yankees been at all concerned in the affair, they would have been more likely to bribe the Captains to let their vessels and cargoes fall into the hands of the blockaders. The Yankees were, therefore, acquitted of the charge, and Confederate suspicion fastened on other parties. All the accused Captains had, it seems, been appointed by Messrs. COLLIE & Co., who, as has been already mentioned, were themselves notorious blockade-runners, and as fortunate as notorious, not one of their ships being been captured or lost, though several of them had made from three to nine voyages each. Here was ground for suspicion certainly, and the treatment which the delinquents invariably received from COLLIE & Co., after every disaster, tended to give confirmation to it; since what would have disqualified them for any office of trust in the estimation of other men, immediately led to their promotion to new commands in the blockade-running fleet of said parties. The fact is, that the agents of the Confederate Government had made a bad choice of a person to see about the building and equipment of the rebel steamers, it being rather too much to expect that COLLIE & Co. would furnish JEFF. DAVIS and his colleagues with the means of driving himself out of the most lucrative trade he has ever been engaged in. The rebel theory is that COLLIE appointed those Captains expressly on condition that they should wreck their respective vessels and destroy their respective cargoes, after running the blockade, and that the new commands which they subsequently got in his own ships were the reward of their perfidy. Were such a charge made against any man of average respectability, it would, doubtless, be at once pronounced far-fetched and false, but who would look for honesty or morality in a blockade-runner? And, therefore, what might be regarded as utterly unfounded, if asserted of the one, may be admitted to be by no means improbable, when predicated of the other.

Be this as it may, it is certain that all the vessels which COLLIE & Co. built and equipped for the Confederate Government, together with their cargoes, are lost and gone, while all the Collie vessels are safe and sound, running the gauntlet of the blockaders repeatedly and successfully, and bearing into the port of Wilmington, at every trip, commodities which requite their importers one hundred fold.

From the experience which JEFF. DAVIS and his colleagues have recently had in the business of blockade-running, they will hardly be so imprudent, when they venture again into the contraband line, as to trust the selection of their shipmasters to knaves of the moral calibre of COLLIE & Co.

The "Frontiers" of France.

The discussion of the "rectification" question has been revived in France. Her southern frontier has been "rectified" by the acquisition of Nice and Savoy; why should not her northern frontier be in like manner "rectified" by the annexation of Belgium and the extension of her dominion to the Rhine? The frontiers of ancient Gaul were the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Rhine; why should they not be also the frontiers of modern France? The little kingdom of LEOPOLD, the trans-Rhenish provinces of Prussia, would have to be absorbed by the great Western Power in order to effect this; but Frenchmen would need to have no scruples about their appropriation, since one of the ablest of French Professors has recently published a work, with the title which we have prefixed to this article, to demonstrate to his countrymen the propriety and expediency of seizing territory, the possession of which is indispensable to the integrity and security of the Second Empire. The book of M. LAVALLEE is a curious and instructive volume. In it the learned author traces the history of "*Les Frontieres de la France*" from the time of the Gauls to the settlement made by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and winds up by declaring that, as France has recovered her natural frontier on the side of Switzerland and Italy, she ought to, and will, recover it on the side of Germany and the Rhine.

Whether M. LAVALLEE was incited to the composition of this treatise by the man of the Tuileries, is not certain; but there can be no doubt that he has fully developed in it a pet *idée* of the Emperor, which in due season His Majesty may essay to carry out. Recent events in Europe have, in fact, been singularly favorable to the realization of such a scheme. The invasion and partial dismemberment of Denmark by the German Powers, has established a precedent for the contemplated aggression, which NAPOLEON will not fail to turn to account. The poltroonery, tergiversation and perfidity of England, while the Danish realm was being rent in pieces, have relieved him from all apprehension of any effective opposition on her part, and may embolden him to set about the execution of the design.

The extension of the northern frontier of France to the Rhine and the German Ocean, would doubtless add immensely to the popularity and prestige of NAPOLEON in the estimation of Frenchmen; but there is another advantage which would accrue to him from this gain of territory, which the Emperor would assuredly prize as highly as either of the former—the power of muzzling the free press of Belgium, which has so often aroused his ire by its honest commentaries on the acts and measures of his Government.

Whether the work of "rectification" is to be resumed in the immediate future, or postponed till the European continent is involved in a general conflagration, is nowhere hinted at; but the repeated discussion of this subject proves how deeply interesting it is to the French mind, and ought to serve as a warning to Prussia and Belgium that sooner or later the Third NAPOLEON will venture on the cherished enterprise, and that when he does so, war and conquest will be the instruments employed.

RAMS' HORNS.—The Copperheads are renewing their old cry against the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and one of them even goes so far as to compare this and all the other proclamations of President LINCOLN to the mere "blowing of rams' horns." In one of the speeches which Gov. MORTON is now making in Indiana, he takes up this view of the case; and a Western correspondent, a few days ago, sent us a part of his speech in which the following excellent hit occurs:

"The reduction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns, was certainly a novel and unprecedented method of assault, yet I have never learned that any casuist has denounced it as illegitimate or ungodly on that account. And if it were proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, should it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted, by proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of this rebellion, and thus aid in restoring peace, and stopping the effusion of the best blood in our land? It is, however, highly probable that if there had been Copperheads in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the *rams' horn question*, and insisted that it was a violation of the Ten Commandments."

OUR FLAG AND ITS FOES.—When the news of the Chicago nomination of MCCLELLAN reached this City, our Copperhead municipal authorities had the City Hall profusely decorated all over with flags, great and small, which were still there on Friday night. But when the news of the great and glorious victory of the Union arms at Atlanta reached the City yesterday, they were all *hauled down*, and did not appear during the entire day. The building looked dismal and desolate, like some old barn, while all the buildings around and all the splendid buildings up Broadway, from end to end, were gaily ornamented with the glorious banner of our country—the banner under which SHERMAN, GRANT and FARRAGUT are marching on to victory.

The nomination of MCCLELLAN was, at best, a partisan affair, and as our City is composed of people of all parties, the demonstrations of delight over a party triumph on the part of the City authorities were entirely out of place. The great victory of SHERMAN was a victory for the country—for all Union people everywhere; and the neglect, or contempt, or animosity exhibited in regard to it was an insult to the whole community, and a slight to the flag.

The Copperheads seem to regard SHERMAN'S triumph as a blow at them, and a victory over them as well as a blow at the rebellion and a victory over JEFF. DAVIS. Perhaps it is so. Perhaps they think that this slight at our flag will help them in the coming election. Perhaps it will, but we very much doubt it. It elicited great and general expressions of patriotic disgust from our citizens generally; and the talk about it caused hundreds of flags to be raised throughout the City, on public and private buildings, where the matter would otherwise have been neglected.

The War in China.

Since the recall of the English leader, GORDON, no important success has been achieved by the Imperialists. They are still besieging the Taeping cities of Woo-chow and Nankin, but are making little progress toward the reduction of either. The former, in fact, can hardly be said to be besieged at all, for the rebels have a strong force encamped without the walls, which has hitherto so kept the Imperialists in check, that they have not been able to approach within twenty miles of the city, though supported by the Franco-Chinese Legion. Nor are affairs in Nankin in a much better condition. That capital is invested, but its defences are yet unassailed, either because their strength deters the besiegers from the enterprise, or because TSENG-KWO-FAN, their Commander, is in no hurry to reduce the place, lest such a feat should lead to the disbanding of his army, and the diminution of his own power and influence. Already the withdrawal of the English leader from the Imperialist service is beginning to produce its effects. The Imperialists are becoming dispirited and timid, while the Taeping rebels are growing so elated at the disappearance of their most formidable foe, that it is commonly apprehended they will presently resume the offensive, and attempt to recover the places they have lost. Even Shanghai is not considered safe in its existing condition, and the officer in command of the British forces at Hong-Kong has recently repaired thither to make arrangements for its protection in the event of another rebel irruption.

True, the Imperialists still have the small but "ever victorious army" of GORDON to oppose to the enemy. But this "army" is a very different body from what it was when officered by Englishmen. Its vigor and daring seem to have departed with its master-spirit. Its new officers are inexperienced Celestials, and neither native nor foreigner any longer reposes the slightest confidence in it.

If then the tide of fortune shall turn once more in favor of the rebels, and the "ever victorious army" shall prove as worthless in the field under its new leaders as is generally anticipated, the luckless "Brother of the Sun and Moon" will find himself in a very strait place—in a position assuredly in which he will be necessitated to apply to some of the European Powers having relations with China for succor, and to accept that succor on such terms as the parties granting it shall think proper to dictate. It will be recollected that the British were exceedingly anxious that Capt. OSBORNE and his squadron should obtain unlimited control of the Chinese waters, under pretence of putting down at once both rebellion and piracy. Nor was it till Prince KUNG had declined to invest a stranger with such authority, that the British order in council was issued forbidding British officers to continue in the Imperialist service. At the time of the issuing of that order, all persons acquainted with the real condition of the Chinese Empire, regarded the course of the Palmerston Ministry as very impolitic and pernicious, but generally ascribed its action rather to ignorance than evil intent. It may well be doubted, however, whether PAM and his colleagues are entitled to be judged so charitably. They must certainly have been well aware what a fatal effect the recall of GORDON and his companions in arms from the Imperialist service would have on the interests of the Imperialist cause; and as that mandate was not issued till after the failure of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to prevail on the Pekin Government to concede to OSBORNE the powers he claimed, it seems rather probable that the recall of the English officers, though said to have been brought about by Parliamentary pressure, was really resorted to as a means of overcoming the obstinacy and humbling the pride of Prince KUNG.

If such is the case, and if the withdrawal of GORDON from the Imperialist service prove as disastrous to the Imperialists as is commonly anticipated, the Pekin Government and its Minister will, in all probability, be as obsequious and manageable, by the time the British Ambassador and Capt. OSBORNE have next to treat with them, as can possibly be desired.

HERE AND THERE.—The high-flown accounts we have had of the tremendous enthusiasm that prevailed in country towns over the nomination of MCCLELLAN, are in many instances taken down by the facts we find reported in the local journals. Thus we now learn that in Indianapolis, the demonstration consisted in the "burning of four boxes and a barrel," and the *Journal* in its local column describes the great "enthusiasm" thus:

"The Copperhead demonstration last night, intended as a sort of impromptu ratification of the Chicago nominations, was the flatest thing of the season. A little old lumber was collected at some of the street corners and burned—a brass band disconsolately brayed—a few of the faithful gathered in little knots, discussing in an undertone the merits of the nominations, while troops of small boys perambulated the streets, punching the fires and cheering for LINCOLN. There was an utter lack of enthusiasm—no speakers and no audience—and the ratifiers finally sneaked off, looking excessively sheepish."

THEN AND NOW.—As the first appointed Major-General in the regular army, and the confidential military adviser of the Executive, Gen. MCCLELLAN, in September, 1861, addressed Gen. BANKS thus:

"It has been intimated to me that the meeting (of the suspected Marylanders) might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter. If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis."

As a disappointed army officer, no longer permitted to exercise supreme power in the direction of military affairs, he writes thus, eight months later, to the President:

"Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of Slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting this war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations.

Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received."

THE LEFT.—The rebels designate the brilliant flank movement by the left, made by Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, as "brilliant flank movements *over* the left." Well, if the sour fruit tastes any sweeter to them by this name, we have no objection to their using it. All we desire is, that our movements by the *left* shall set the Union to the *right*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

OUR PRISONERS.

There is authority for stating that an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the rebel Government, whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefited.

Col. OULD, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, submitted a proposition to our Government, agreeing to relieve all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement and in cells, and those in irons, and put them upon the footing of other prisoners of war, provided our Government would do the same toward rebel prisoners similarly held by us. Our Government has accepted the proposition, and Col. OULD has been notified of the fact.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS RELEASED.

Eight or ten of the rebel sympathizers, arrested in London and Fairfax Counties, a day or two ago, were released from the Old Capitol to-day, upon giving their parole of honor to do nothing injurious to the Government of the United States, and not to furnish the enemy with any information relative to the movements of our troops. WM. A. ROGERS, a Virginia militia officer, who was arrested at the same time with those who were released, refused to give his parole on the ground that he could not conscientiously do so, as he had a son in the rebel army, and that if his son returned home on a visit, and should be pursued by our cavalry in case of their hearing of his return, he would be bound to inform him of their approach. Mr. ROGERS was recommitted to the Old Capitol.

REFUGEES.

Six Irishmen, refugees from the South, arrived here to-day from City Point, whence they were sent into our lines by Gen. PATRICK, having come into our lines from Richmond. Several of these men resided at Petersburgh, but say they were compelled to leave there and go to Richmond, owing to the fact that many of the residences in the former place have been nearly demolished by the destructive fire poured in from our guns. Col. INGRAHAM released all of these refugees, upon taking the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

It is now ascertained that no one was killed by the accident on the Philadelphia Railroad. Three cars were thrown from the track, capsized and badly shattered. The locomotive and forward cars did not go off. The accident was caused by the opening of a switch. Five officers, a soldier and two civilians were more or less injured, five of them seriously. We have not been able yet to obtain their names. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Hecla Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Hecla* sailed for Boston at 1 o'clock this morning.

An Italian Frigate.

The Italian steam-frigate *Crimipe Umberto*, Capt. S. DE ST. BON, from Plymouth 30 days, arrived yesterday. She mounts fifty guns. Her engines are of six hundred horse power. She has a crew of six hundred men.

Annual Meeting of the Bogert Club.

The regular annual meeting of the Bogert Club took place last evening, at No. 167 Bleecker-street, the President, Mr. E. R. WUNDER, in the chair.

There were a large number of members present, and the proceedings throughout were of an interesting character. After the transaction of some business concerning the affairs of the club, the President delivered an address in which he said it afforded him great pleasure to meet so many of the members at their yearly gathering. He gave a brief history of the club, and stated that since its organization it had never been more prosperous. He concluded by referring pleasantly to the numerous fishing adventures of different members of the society.

Mr. DRUMGOULD was the first speaker introduced. He remarked that he had been connected with the club since 1857, and that some of the happiest moments of his life had been spent in the society of its members. His trips to the Adirondack, John Brown's Tract, and other Summer resorts of the club, were among his most pleasant recollections.

Mr. WEST, proprietor of the Franklin House at Tarrytown, said that surrounded by any other assemblage he should feel great hesitation in speaking, but every face before him was familiar, and he recognized among those present many warm friends. He believed that at his house he had the honor of safely keeping one of the largest brook trout ever caught by any member of the club. He had for several years taken a deep interest in the prosperity of the society, and it gave him great pleasure to know that it had grown to be prominent among the institutions of the State. After the conclusion of Mr. WEST'S remarks, Mr. COSKLIN was loudly called for. He said he believed that the rolls would show that he was one of the oldest living members of the club. He, therefore, believed that he could speak authoritatively concerning the prosperity of the society. It had never been in a more flourishing condition. Mr. COSKLIN continued his remarks at some length, which were listened to with great attention.

Mr. DAY was the next speaker. He stated that although he had but recently joined the club, he felt proud to be known as one of its members. He considered it his peculiar good fortune to find himself so intimately associated with so many experienced sportsmen. Although not a "bright particular star," he trusted that he should ever be found foremost among those seeking to sustain the honor and reputation of the club.

At a late hour Mr. BOGERT made his appearance, and was enthusiastically cheered. In response to his complimentary reception, he stated that he had not power to acknowledge in fitting language his full appreciation of the courtesies the gentlemen of the club had extended to him. He knew that years ago one of his ancestors had been honored in having the club named after him. His hope was that the society might ever enjoy the prosperity of its past career, and many social gatherings like the present. Several other speakers were introduced, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

POISONED WHILE BATHING.—A son of ex-Mayor JOSEPH M. WARREN, of this city, died yesterday afternoon, under peculiarly painful circumstances. The deceased, a lad twelve years of age, had been in the habit of bathing in the University pond, near his father's residence, in which cows were in the habit of drinking and wading. It is supposed that some animal poison was thus communicated to the lad. The disease first developed itself in the form of a carbuncle on the nose, which soon spread over the face. The boy was not considered dangerous until yesterday morning, when Dr. ALDEN MARCH, of Albany, was called as counsel by the attending physician, Dr. BEHMAER. The disease had then assumed an alarming form, and the boy died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We make this public allusion to a family affliction, by way of a general caution. The vaccine virus is derived from cows, and they are capable of communicating fatal as well as harmless innoculation.—*Troy Times, Sept. 2.*

BASE BALL MATCH.—The Base Ball match between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Mutual Club, of New-York, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the Atlantic's ground, near Bedford. It is the return game, and will, no doubt, be the most exciting of the season, the Atlantics having defeated every club they have played with during the season, and the Mutual Club having lately defeated the champion Eckford Club, each will strive hard for the championship.

Some Compliments to Arms.

From the Californian.

"Comrade! I hear the beating of a drum,
Does reinforcements come?"
"There is no sound, save a lost whippoorwill
Crying from yonder hill."

"Comrade! I see a spacious mansion stand,
Built by my grandsire's hand."
"No honored ancestry have left a stone
That I may call my own."

"Beside its hearth my gentle lady warms
The sweet child in her arms."
"No tender wife upon her loving breast
Lulls babe of mine to rest."

"See! how her bright hair falls in golden showers,
Twined with autumnal flowers."
"No waving hair, by fragrant flowerets pressed,
Hes my rough hand caressed."

"On what enchanted wings the swift time flies
Charmed by those heavenly eyes."
"How dreary and how long the sad hours seem!
Alas! I cannot dream."

"Again I hear the beating of a drum;
Comrade, has the foe come?"
"Yes, that great foe—or friend—we all must meet,
Who never knows defeat."

* * * * * * *

On the battle-ground, at the break of day,
Two lifeless soldiers lay;
One face looked pitiful with yearning pain,
As one who prays in vain.

The other wore a look divinely blest,
And, from his pulseless breast,
The picture of a lady and a child
Looked up to him and smiled.

The Last Hours of the Chicago Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 1.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Vice-Presidency having been promised to the "peace men," it only remained for them to unite upon a candidate. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; J. D. Caton, of Illinois; A. G. Dodge, S. W. Powell, of Kentucky, and John D. Phelps, of Missouri, were respectively put in nomination, and several brief speeches made urging the claims of different candidates.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania, in order to preserve the national character of the Democratic party, moved that the States south of Mason and Dixon's line be permitted to name a candidate for the nomination. Ruled out of order, and a motion to suspend the rules not entertained.

Mr. GUTHRIE led on the first ballot; but as the bargain was that PENDLETON, who is VALLANDIGHAM'S "right bower," should be the coming man, there was a general skedaddling to him on the second, and he was nominated, as the telegraph has informed you. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. PENDLETON came forward and addressed the convention, returning thanks for the great honor done him. For his honor he could say no more than this, that the convention will consider said all that is proper to be said in view of such a fact. He could only promise for the future that he would endeavor, with the fidelity which he had sought to exercise in the past, to yield an entire devotion to those great principles which are the very foundation of our Government, of equal rights under the Federal Constitution, of the rights of States and of the liberties of the individual states. He would endeavor to be faithful to all principles which lie at the bottom of the organization of the Democratic party. He fervently hoped that by the selection of proper men, who have true regard for these principles, the shattered fabric of our Government might be again built up, and handed down to the next generation as we received it from the past, the most beautiful structure of government the world has ever seen. He again tendered the convention his most grateful thanks for the honor they had done him to-day.

Votes of thanks and other routine business were gone through with.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution requesting the President to revoke all orders prohibiting the circulation of Democratic newspapers in military districts. A member of the Committee on Resolutions announced that that august body had resolved to ask no favors of the Administration. Mr. POWELL proposed to substitute "demand" for request, but as the Chair intimated that the matter would have to go to the Committee on Resolutions, under the rules, it was dropped.

Gov. SEYMOUR again returned his thanks, and indulged in his somewhat customary pious ejaculations. By the way, was not that a grim joke of the Governor's, when he said that MCCLELLAN had not sought this nomination? I can't say it was pious, for I don't believe it is true.

The convention gave some more cheers for MCCLELLAN and then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

EVENING.

It was arranged to have a grand ratification demonstration in the evening, with a torch-light procession, speeches, bonfires, &c., &c. The procession part of the programme was an admitted failure. Most of the strangers had departed, and our citizens had become wearied with the show. Of speeches, however, there were plenty; but as they were mainly a repetition of "that same old speech," they are not worth noticing. I send you a brief sketch of the remarks of HIRAM KETCHUM, of your City, just to show what it does to an Old-line Whig to become a Democrat:

He said he did not come to Chicago to make a speech, but he came here with his whole heart and soul enlisted in a single cause, for a single object, and that the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. I rejoice that we have succeeded, and that, in addition, he stands upon a platform which is the very embodiment of patriotism and honor, and which all can indorse. This day will be notable in our history as the anniversary of the return of constitutional liberty and general peace. Our children will recur to it with pride, and it will be the acme of honor when a man can say, I was a member of the convention which nominated Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. [Here the crowd became so boisterous that the speaker's voice was entirely drowned, and it was five or ten minutes before he could proceed.]

There are men, he resumed, who affect to doubt the sincerity of the platform we have adopted to-day. Disappointed and dissatisfied themselves, they are striving to sow the seeds of anarchy and dissension, and hope to hand us over again bound hand and foot to our enemies. [Here there were vociferous calls for VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, which completely silenced him.] Yes, says Mr. KETCHUM, that noble leader of New-York, who through the darkest hour of our country stood true to our flag and firm by the faith of Democracy, we all love, and I am sure you cannot pay him a higher compliment than by voting for Gen. MCCLELLAN. Yes, go to your homes in the country, labor with a zeal and an energy you have never shown before. You struggle for no ordinary cause. The hope of our country hang upon your action. Do not, oh do not disappoint it. From New-York we promise you a round 100,000 majority. Men of the West, we rely upon you for an equally hearty response. Let the prairies blaze with your watch-fires, and the heavens ring with your shouts of victory, and on the 4th of March next I hope to meet you at the inauguration of our nominee, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

There have been, probably, two hundred speeches, of all sorts, made during the sitting of the convention and the three days preceding it. In all that I have listened to, there has not been a word of denunciation of the rebellion or the traitors engaged in it, though Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, did, last evening, speak of the "bad men of the South engaged in the rebellion." But the burden of the whole has been abuse of the Administration, of Mr. LINCOLN personally, and of those engaged in putting down the rebellion. The subject-matter of the whole two hundred speeches could be condensed into a column of the TIMES, leaving off the different kinds of verbiage. Each man had his own peculiar style of retailing falsehood and vituperation, from the coarse, vulgar, blasphemous CLAY DENNE up to the smooth and plausable Chairman of the convention. Just see how Gen. BUTLER catches it. This, by the way, is new matter, not in that "same old speech." Mr. HAMA, of Indiana, is speaking:

"By whom is LINCOLN supported? Prominent among his supporters is BUTLER, half devil, one quarter beast, and less than one-fourth human—begotten by the Prince of Hell! Hewn from the rotten womb of time, and thrown into the lap of civilization, a deformed, unfinished wretch, he was sent before his breathing time into this breathing world, half made up, and is so hateful looking and deformed that the dogs bark at him as he passes by."

SHAKESPEARE improved, but HANGMAN FOOTE could not exceed its malice and meanness.

And the long agony is over. The devilish spirit manifested has not been equaled out of the Confederacy. It is the same spirit that finds expression in the same language at Richmond, at Charleston, everywhere the rebellion is rampant. They talk as talked the traitors before the last election, covertly threatening rebellion if Mr. LINCOLN is reelected. "The expiration of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office is the limit of our endurance," howls CHAUNCEY BURR, and the ignorant infatuated crowd around him echo the sentiment.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Little Mac and the Like—The Chicago Convention—The Issue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

We have just learned that the Chicago struggle is over. Democracy appears to be very gleeful. Now the fight will begin in earnest. It matters very little to opposition leaders, who only seek power and spoils, who is the candidate. Such would support any man and would sustain any platform. This is a life and death struggle with such persons. But the people have not taken leave of their senses—at least, so it is devoutly to be hoped; and, unless they are lunatics, as it seems to me, the masses can never be won over to the managers of the Chicago Convention. To be sure—here in Indiana—Ex-Senator, now Judge, PETTIT, (one of the electors at large,) declared, the other day, that he would not canvas the State for a bloody man like MCCLELLAN; but no doubt the Judge has been made to understand before this that the war spirit at Chicago is Pickwickian; that after "little Mac's" election "not a gun will be fired," and that the good old days will be soon restored, when the Democracy—aided by some old fogie outsiders—will have the satisfaction of being again harnessed to the Southern car, to caper with joyful pride beneath their curb, and start at the crack of the ancient whip.

THE ISSUE.

The issue which Chicago presents, seems to me to be about this, viz: whenever in the history of this nation it shall happen that an opposition to the Democracy shall succeed to the Presidency, shall we have secession and war? And, after four years of bloody fighting, shall the country be restored to peace and Democracy? If this be not the issue which they present to the country, what is it?

To be sure the people are asked to say that we have fought against the South in order to achieve the success of secession, and the triumph of the political dominion of the slave-power over all this land; but then, such a request is a modest one, that is, modest for Democrats. But, aside from this, what says Chicago? First, they say we are for the restoration of the Union. Here they mount the Republican platform. But *who are you?* and what business have you in our temple? Why, at last, you are only the same men, in a new livery, who have always been the servants of the South, even through every day of this war, since the firing on Sumter. Such being undoubtedly the facts in the case, of course it follows that all which is meant by Chicago is that war shall be justified to keep the Democracy in power. Is this pettyfogging the question? Has there been a day since the opening of the war when a restoration of the Union would not have secured peace? But your Southern allies, Messrs. Copperheads, would not have peace under the rule of an opposition to the Democracy! No. They have preferred to tear down the very pillars of our structure to such a submission. If it be because of the mismanagement of the war that you have selected MCCLELLAN, certainly you have chosen an accomplished leech, of the Sangrado order, to effect a cure in that quarter! No—the motto is, Union *with* the Democracy; Secession *without* Democracy. This is the issue. Perhaps the North will be slaves enough to submit!

IN INDIANA,

MCCLELLAN is not a strong man. To be sure, Little MAC is understood to have suffered much martyrdom because he has risen, by the indulgence of Mr. LINCOLN, from a Colonel to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States! To be sure, he is great because of what he failed to do, though he would have done much if he could have done it! He deserves sympathy in this quarter assuredly. Then, he has been forced to draw a Major-General's pay, even up to this hour—which is terrible. Besides Little MAC "is so well known as a statesman, and as one of the fathers of the Republic—that is to be placed to his account in red ink. For example, how great a stroke of statesmanship that was which induced Little MAC to be one of the first men to demand the draft, and then to pen his remarkable letter in favor of the political sentiments of Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, who wrote a stump speech, which he delivered from the Supreme Bench of his State, pronouncing a draft unconstitutional. Still, notwithstanding all of this, the martinet General is not over popular in Indiana. They say he belongs to a New-York City clique. That he is engineered too much by bankers and moneyed men, and that the Northwest has been cheated out of the ring. I beg pardon—this is the way that the Indiana leaders talked about little MAC *before* the nomination, (except the prudent few, each one of whom expects a Cabinet appointment if the unlaureled hero of the Army of the Potomac shall be elected. THEODORE.

A Good Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days, when *Northern* men assembled in great convention demand of our Government "a cessation of hostilities," it is refreshing to know that there are men among us who will not "bow the knee to Baal." Such a man is Col. GEO. E. CHURCH, of Rhode Island. Not but that there are others equally patriotic; yes, thank God, thousands of them, who hold no ties so sacred as those of the Union—who ask no death more glorious than one beneath the starry flag that now waves in triumph over the ramparts of Fort Morgan and the "impregnable" intrenchments of Atlanta. All honor, says every patriotic heart, to the unflinching perseverance of FARRAGUT and the tenacity of SHERMAN!

The opening of the rebellion found Col. CHURCH a civil engineer in South America. The news of the battle of Bull Run convinced him of the magnitude of the contest. He threw up his position, hastened home, and offered himself to his country. Gov. SPRAGUE saw his merit, and secured him a Captaincy in a Rhode Island regiment. A few months and he received his Colonel's commission of the gallant Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers. Is it too much to say that he made it the best regiment in the service from little "Rhody?" When its term of service expired, we all fondly hoped that the war was nearly over, and Col. CHURCH returned to civil life. The persistence of the rebels, and the rancor of their Northern allies, have kept him chafing to return to the service. He has steadily refused all permanent civil engagements, on the promise that the first regiment from Rhode Island should be his. He was lately tendered the position of general manager of an extensive mining company at the West, at a salary of $5,000 *and expenses*. He declined. He was then urged to accept the position at same price. He replied: "Gentlemen, *I would rather fight rebels at $1 per month than accept the proffered position at $25,000 per year!*"

Such men are of the type of the noble WADSWORTH, and of such stuff are men made that history shall write down as the saviors of their country, if it shall yet be saved.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Kentuckian's Observations in Woodford, a Central Blue-grass County—Its Solid Citizens' Emancipation Practices and Tendencies—Liberalism Growing and Spreading.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864.

An intelligent friend, who sojourned this and last Summer in Woodford County, says slaveholders there, in general, are paying their remaining farm and house negroes, hiring them by the week to keep them—are, in fact, already, to a considerable extent, practical emancipationists, however Pro-Slavery in theory and prejudice; that, though last year stiff Pro-Slavery in talk and practice, they now regard Slavery as a secondary matter, incline to let Slavery go by the board and to treat their negroes as free laborers, worthy of their hire. What they now mainly desire is security for the rest of their property and their farming and trading pursuits. For mutual protection they are now generally united in doing all they dare and can (with their few arms and little or no ammunition) against the guerrillas, (who now often are no respecters of persons for their politics, and swear that Kentucky rebel sympathizers, who won't suffer and fight for the rebel cause, are no better than Lincolnites.) They say our few soldiers in Woodford are not active and vigilant enough. They ask for more military protection and more means of self-protection. Many complain of the trade restrictions as too tight, or else injudiciously executed, and tending to create dissatisfaction and dislike even among some favorably disposed toward the Administration. My friend declares that some of the first preachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and farmers of Woodford are the strongest kind of loyalists and Abolitionists, and, though in the minority, are making their mark and increasing in numbers. He inclines to think that Mr. LINCOLN will carry the State. Even some secesh say they'll "vote for LINCOLN to spite the Unionists and help the Confederate cause." But, if they vote at all, they'll be more apt to "vote for anybody to beat LINCOLN and stop this war."

PONTIAC.

Significant Indications.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York City Hall is under the control of the Democratic party. On the day upon which Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated by that party as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, upon a platform, the success of which would humble the Government of the United States in the dust, the City Hall was decorated to the extent of its capacity with flags and streamers, in honor of his nomination. When the glorious news reaches us that Atlanta has fallen—that a blow has been struck at the heart of the rebellion, that causes it to reel and stagger, we look in vain to the seat of our City Government for any similar evidences of satisfaction with our substantial success. While every flag is thrown to the breeze from almost every other building, as an expression of joy, the City Hall looks as if it was enshrouded in disappointment and gloom. It, doubtless, faithfully reflects the feelings of a large portion of the Copperhead party.

A Pertinent Query.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to ask the Provost-Marshal-General, through you, what measures, if any, have been taken to secure the names and residences of the gentlemen who have nothing else to do but stand around rum-shops and brothels. They should be made to take their chance with others, who have to work for a living. I have heard of some rascals committing petty crimes for the purpose of being committed to prison till after the draft, escaping thereby. At the outbreak of the rebellion the police arrested a large number, that they might be secured if drafted. Let it be done again. TRUE BLUE.

Short Term Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let there be a call now for sixty or ninety days' men, so that GRANT can have every available man. Then the rebellion must go under. I have served the country as a three months' man, and will gladly go again. Hundreds and thousands will do the same. Time is precious; let there be no delay. "*Strike till the last armed foe expires!*" D. G. R.

Workingwomen's Petition.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: We, the undersigned workingwomen of the City of New-York, respectfully solicit your indulgence while we relate the causes which have compelled us to seek relief from the Government, of which you are an honored representative.

At the breaking out of this unhappy rebellion, which has desolated so many hearthstones, the prices paid for female labor at the United States Arsenal were barely sufficient to enable us to obtain a subsistence.

No stronger argument of the necessity of our appeal can be adduced than the unprecedented increase in all the necessaries of life, coupled with the fact that women's labor has been reduced more than thirty per cent. since the existence of the rebellion.

We do not ask charity, we come to you as American women, many of whom have sacrificed the dearest treasures of their hearts on the altar of freedom.

We appeal to those in authority to do all in their power to alleviate the misery which is the inevitable result of war.

Let it not be said that the Government turns a deaf ear to the prayer of women who have given their *all* to their country.

What we ask is an order to the Quartermaster-General, authorizing him to increase the price of female labor, until it shall approximate to the price of living.

We would also respectfully ask you (if it comes within your province) to so modify the contract system as to make it obligatory upon all contractors to pay Government prices. We feel assured that no other argument is required to induce you to use all the power vested in you, than the fact that to-day thousands of delicately-reared women whose husbands, fathers and brothers have fallen on the battle-field, are making army shirts at six cents apiece.

In the name of justice and humanity, we implore you to do all in your power to remedy this evil.

Trusting in Him, who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and the widow's friend, we leave our cause in your hands, praying that God may so incline your hearts that your answer may come as a ministering angel to our households, teaching us that our sacrifices have not been in vain.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

Mr. Lincoln's Early Life.

HOW HE EDUCATED HIMSELF.

Rev. J. P. GULLIVER details in this week's *Independent* a conversation which he had with Mr. LINCOLN as long ago as 1861. In the course of the conversation Mr. GULLIVER remarked:

"I want very much to know how you got this unusual power of 'putting things.' It must have been a matter of education. No man has it by nature alone. What has your education been?"

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct—I never went to school more than six months in my life. But as you say, this must be a product of culture in some form. I have been putting the question you ask me, to myself, while you have been talking. I can say this, that, among my earliest recollections, I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry at anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck by me, for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north and bounded it south, and bounded it east and bounded it west. Perhaps that accounts for the characteristic you observe in my speeches, though I never put the two things together before."

"Mr. LINCOLN, I thank you for this. It is the most splendid educational fact I ever happened upon. This is *genius*, with all its impulsive, inspiring, dominating power over the mind of its possessor, developed by education into talent, with its uniformity, its permanence, and its disciplined strength, always ready, always available, never capricious—the highest possession of the human intellect. But let me ask, did you not have a law education? How did you prepare for your profession?"

"Oh, yes! I 'read law' as the phrase is; that is, I became a lawyer's clerk in Springfield, and copied tedious documents, and picked up what I could of law in the intervals of other work. But your question reminds me of a bit of education I had, which I am bound in honesty to mention. In the course of my law-reading I constantly came upon the word *demonstrate*. I thought, at first, that I understood its meaning, but soon became satisfied that I did not. I said to myself, 'What do I do when I *demonstrate* more than when I *reason* or *prove*? How does *demonstration* differ from any other proof?' I consulted Webster's Dictionary. That told of 'certain proof,' 'proof beyond the possibility of doubt;' but I could form no idea what sort of proof that was. I thought a great many things were proved beyond a possibility of doubt, without recourse to any such extraordinary process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted all the dictionaries and books of reference I could find, but with no better results. You might as well have defined *blue* to a blind man. At last I said, 'LINCOLN, you can never make a lawyer if you do not understand what *demonstrate* means;' and I left my situation in Springfield, went home to my father's house, and staid there till I could give any propositions in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found out what 'demonstrate' means, and went back to my law studies."

I could not refrain from saying, in my admiration of such a development of character and genius combined, "Mr. LINCOLN, your success is no longer a marvel. It is the legitimate result of adequate causes. You deserve it all, and a great deal more. If you will permit me, I would like to use this fact publicly. It will be most valuable in inciting our young men to that patient classical and mathematical culture which most minds absolutely require. No man can talk well unless he is able first of all to define to himself what he is talking about. Euclid, well studied, would free the world of half its calamities, by banishing half the nonsense which now deludes and curses it. I have often thought that Euclid would be one of the best books to put on the catalogue of the Tract Society, if they could only get people to read it. It would be a means of grace."

"I think so," said he, laughing; "I vote for Euclid."

The Metropolitan Fair Sword Presented to Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE ARMS AND TROPHIES COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. T. BLODGETT, Chairman of the Arms and Trophies Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, has received the following reply from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in answer to a communication informing the General of the wishes of voters at the late Sanitary Fair, in designating him as the recipient of the sword lately on exhibition at the fair, with a military saddle, bridle and mountings complete.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 21.

W. T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee on Arms, &c., New-York Sanitary Fair:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 14th instant, informing me that the sword, saddle and horse equipments which a generous public have seen fit to present me with, whilst patriotically donating the proceeds of their sale to the use of the sick and wounded soldiers who are making such noble sacrifices in the cause of their country, is received. Whilst I will always feel glad to meet the loyal citizens of New-York, either here or wherever I may be at any time, yet I should prefer not meeting them as a committee to present this or any other generous token of public approbation. If you please the articles may be sent to me through Adams Express Company, or may be retained in New-York City to such time as I may be able to visit them. Please permit me to thank all subscribers to these presents, whether voting for me or any other person (the funds all go to the same noble use,) and I subscribe myself,

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Mr. BLODGETT acknowledged the receipt of Gen. GRANT'S letter, and forwarded Adams Express Company's receipt for the safe transmission of the sword and equipments. We give below the reply of Gen. GRANT to Mr. BLODGETT'S second communication, which closes the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 18.

William T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee Metropolitan Fair:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst., inclosing express company's receipt for the army sword, saddle and horse equipments, generously donated to the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, is just received. The articles themselves also reached me this evening. Permit me, through you, to thank all those loyal citizens to whose partiality I am indebted for these beautiful presents. The sword I shall endeavor to hand down to my children untarnished by any act of mine to make them feel ashamed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.; WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., Vice-President.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR read a part of the 119th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Maine, Iowa, and Michigan, two in Nebraska, and one in Colorado Territory.

Interesting communications were received from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, stating the encouraging distribution of the Scriptures in Mexico; from Mr. THOMAS E. SUTHERLAND, Lima, in regard to arrangements for circulating the Scriptures in that place; from Rev. DAVID TRUMBULL, Valparaiso, with an account of the successful operations of the Valparaiso Bible Society; from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Rosario, A. C., with a gratifying account of the commencement of his agency in the Argentine Confederation; from Rev. C. H. DOERING, Basle, sending a copy of the resolutions of the German Conference in regard to the American Bible Society and its work in Germany and Switzerland; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, with statements as to the spread of the Scriptures among the army in Schleswig-Holstein and elsewhere, and asking an additional grant of funds, which was made; from Rev. C. WILLERUP, Copenhagen, sending an account of the distribution of the Scriptures in behalf of this Society in Denmark; from Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Bareilly, India, in regard to to the work in that Mission, and saying that the printing of the Book of Psalms is in progress there; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, in regard to the shutting up of the bible depot by the Turkish authorities.

Grants of books were made to the American Sunday School Union; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Testaments for a mission school at Ifumi, Natal, Africa; German Testaments to the Southwestern Bible Society, New-Orleans; 3,174 volumes were granted to supply Federal troops, and 1,200 volumes for prisoners of war at Point Lookout and Elmira; thirty-six volumes to a Baptist missionary to China, for distribution on shipboard; 206 volumes for distribution in vessels sailing to foreign ports. In funds, $2,000 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Germany.

The Book of Psalms in Arabic, printed at Beirût, was laid before the Board.

NEUTRALITY OF WOUNDED IN TIME OF WAR.—A paper on this subject, written by Dr. PULASCIANO, a famous Italian medical officer, has just been published. It contains many valuable suggestions, the sum of which is included in the following propositions:

That the contending armies should bind themselves—1st. To make a reciprocal restitution of all the wounded prisoners immediately after each battle. 2d. That the wounds should be dressed on the battle-field itself, by the personal medical staff of each party, when the patient could not well undergo an immediate removal with impunity. 3d. That the medical staff, in proportion to the number of wounded men left for treatment on the enemy's territory, should be allowed to pass with a safe conduct and escort, remain as long as necessary, and afterward should be given up during an armistice to the outposts or frontiers of the enemy. 4th. That all the food, lodging and medicaments required on the territory of the enemy should be provided by the commissariat of the place, against the receipt from the acting surgeon to be repaid after the war. 5th. That from besieged places, beside the same reciprocal surrender of the wounded, the besieged ought to be allowed to send forth their own wounded, provided a neutral State should consent to receive them, or should the besiegers generously offer them an asylum.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN CHICAGO.—Gen. ROSECRANS being in Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 27, was introduced on 'Change. His speech was brief. Here it is:

"GENTLEMEN: I came into the city by accident, and I had no intention of appearing before you at such a time; [Laughter and cheers] but if you will keep it secret till 10 o'clock to-night I will be out of the way. I thank you for this kind reception. The name of the Chicago Board of Trade is not new to me; it is well known by our gallant soldiers, and we often hear of it at the front. You are a great heart which throbs and pulsates with the cause of the Union, and you are not aware how much good you have done by your almost unexampled patriotism. You have given a great blow for your country. God bless you!"

The apology for being in the city, at a time when so many of its enemies were gathered was a sore thrust at the Copperheads.

INTERESTING GUANO SUIT.—In the City Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge ALEXANDER, an injunction was granted on the prayer of PRUDENCIO DE MURGUIONDO, restraining EDWARD K. COOPER and WALTER E. LANZON from proceeding further in the sale of certain guano islands in the Caribbean Sea, known as the "Navassa Islands." According to the prayer of the petitioner, it appears that on or before the 1st of June, 1859, EDWARD K. COOPER, of Baltimore, was in full possession of the island of Navassa, in the Caribbean Sea, in the enjoyment of which he was protected by an act of Congress, having been its first discoverer, in 1856. About the 1st of June last, COOPER entered into an agreement with MURGUIONDO to sell to him, and such others as he might associate with him, in a company to be organized agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, chartering the "Navassa Phosphate" Company, all his privileges, rights, grants, &c., in said islands. COOPER was to receive in payment 5,500 shares of the capital stock of the company, at the par value of $100 per share, and $37,000 in cash, to be derived from the sale of the remaining shares of stock. It was also agreed that COOPER should pay into the treasury of the company $85,000 as working capital, and he, also, the petition alleges, agreed to pay MURGUIONDO, as compensation for organizing the company, 500 shares of the capital stock at its par value of $100 per share. The complainant then went on organizing the new company, interesting his friends and the capitalists generally, to subscribe to the stock; and in order to fully set forth the value of the Islands, Professors LIEBIG and FISK were dispatched thither to make an examination and report thereon. Their report, made a short time ago, declared the property much more valuable than even Capt. COOPER, the discoverer, every dreamed of. Since the report of these scientific gentlemen were made public, Capt. COOPER, the complainant avers, declines carrying out his previous agreement with him, and has sold or is about selling the Islands to WALTER E. LAWTON and other capitalists of New-York. It is for the purpose of stopping this latter sale that the injunction is prayed for. The injunction having been granted, a hearing will be had at an early day, when the full merits of the case will come out. It is currently reported that Capt. COOPER has been offered a million and a half of dollars for his rights and interests in the Navassa Islands by capitalists in New-York.—*Baltimore Sun, Thursday.*

Interesting to Express Companies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I have to say that receipts for the delivery of *any* property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts, and all receipts issued or received by steamboat, railroad or express companies.

Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transported from one port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

Duplicates are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

The question as to which party (the company or the shipper) shall pay the duty, depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt unless it be properly stamped by the shipper; or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriately stamped receipt issued by the company. The party furnishing the receipt must appropriately stamp and cancel it. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

G. A. HALSEY, Esq., Assessor, Newark, N. J.

THE UNION CONVENTION.—The following are the names of the delegates to the Union State Convention from Richmond County: H. H. LAMPORT, S. L. HOPPING, HON. O. BOWNE.

GEN. BUTLER.—Gen. BUTLER, who arrived in this City last Friday, is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is expected he will soon take his departure. The business of the General is not publicly known, but it is understood to relate—partly at least—to his personal affairs.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at 4:20 P. M., of heart disease, EMILY, youngest daughter of William J. and Emily Brown, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, No. 198 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, ELIZABETH, relict of Increase Carpenter, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her son-in-law, S. H. Hendrickson, No. 104 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HACKES.—On Friday, Sept. 2, at 7 o'clock P. M., TERSONIA HACKES, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 6th her son-in-law, Louis Sick, No. 264 West 23d-st., this day, (Sunday,) Sept. 4, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 2, PHEBE C., wife of Samuel T. Jones.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

MASSA.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, CHARLES F., only child of Ferdinand N. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 285 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OLCOTT, eldest daughter of Maria C. and the late Chas. M. Olcott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM TING SMITH, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 21 Schermerhorn-st.

VIDAL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 2, FRANCIS P. VIDAL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Bergen Hill, N. J., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

WARREN.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, STEPHEN, youngest son of Joseph M and Elizabeth A. Warren.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Seventy-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

1,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
100,000 books, Freemasonry, Theology, Science, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, photographic cards, &c., at any price.

LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO GENTLEMEN.

FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.

Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.

JOHN W. MCKINLEY, No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, on SABBATH, 4th inst., at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½, A. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.; Seamen's Concert of Prayer at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JANEWAY, at 10½ A. M.; also at the

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3.	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Post Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:60 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....8:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7.3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 16th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.
These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.
They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.
The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.
A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.
Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Sept. 1, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $25, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOS. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864. Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,000. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, a good two-story and attic house and plot of ground, 46½x107; fine, pleasant location on the old Boston Post road, nearly opposite the Post-office; location healthy and convenient of access by railroad to Tremont. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME HOME AT A BARGAIN.—A very pretty piazza, two-story and cellar, seven-roomed brick cottage house, in the best order, for sale, in a quiet, airy place in Williamsburgh, within fifteen to twenty minutes' walk of ferries; price $2,250. Address GREENBACKS, Station B, New-York.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. B. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 22d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; ½ mile back from the river; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 23,000, dated Oct. 3, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE $500 U. S. SIX PER CENT. COUPON BOND, of the loan of 1881, No. 21,322. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery.
GUSTAVUS C. BROWN,
No. 669 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 663 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.
Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season or 5 months in advance.
For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, TROY, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY. The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 9 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MERS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 6334 West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eikenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A GRADUATE OF Lewis Normal Institute for Physical Education, wishes a situation to teach the system. References satisfactory. Address with, and for particulars,
Mr. P. FRISBEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 32 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 29 NORTH Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few vacancies can be received as boarders.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 20th-st., will reopen Sept.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, ... at Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, ... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, ... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, ... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $60

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	2,300	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,169	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency. The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAUGA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $95, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3 North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 8, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. L. MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 60 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

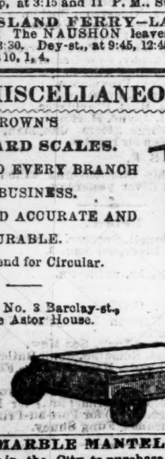
FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH
OF BUSINESS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND
DURABLE.
Call or send for Circular.



Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BRADBURY'S.
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given toth erespective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or assoc'ation authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 15th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz.:

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aq't. Board.

Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 travel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:

TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DAVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

OIL LAND.—A FEW PARTIES, BY CLUBBING together, can purchase for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango County, Penn., partly developed. Shares, $5,000 each. E. BRADY, No. 135 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blacksmith coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broadtop coal,

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS, THEIR HEIRS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Loyal heirs and representatives of soldiers killed, wounded, missing, sick or prisoners, can obtain information concerning them. Apply personally or by letter, at this office. Applications for arrears of pay and bounty should be made at this office. A full list of all prizes ready for payment. Free of access to all. Office No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York, opposite Pay Department. German, French and Spanish spoken.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty (dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66

REFORM MASS MEETING.

The Printers, Book-binders, Lithographers, Engravers, and the Book Trade.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION INDORSED.

Speeches by Messrs. Baker, Matthewt and Others.

Last evening, the Printers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Lithographers, and the Book Trade, held a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute, to add their voice of approval, and indorse the principles and objects of the Citizens' Association. The hall was well filled. GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band rendered in excellent style some of their favorite pieces. The TREMAINE Brothers sang some of their choicest songs and ballads so sweetly and artistically, as to bring forth the hearty plaudits of the entire audience, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized, by the election of Mr. DAVID MCKENZIE as Chairman.

He said, fellow citizens, we have met here to-night to hear expositions as to the way the City has been governed for the past ten years. We desire for ourselves neither reward nor office, we simply desire to see a good Municipal Government, that New-York may take its place where it belongs as the first city of the Union. We have been, and workingmen have been generally, until now, wedded to some party. We now want to relieve ourselves from all such party connections and work together for the good of our City.

The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

R. Fearon, John Scott, Wm. T. Andrews, John Sawyer, Geo. W. Wheat, John Whalan, J. Van Gunder, Thos. Doyle, Wm. A. Bedell, Geo. Harkness, R. W. MacGowan, Geo. McKibbin, Edgar M. Roberts, Franklin Sargent, Daniel Pettiner, Wm. A. Masterstock, Moses T. Gale, James Tiddes, Charles Shaw, Wm. Matthews, E. R. Holmes, E. D. Willis, Henry C. Lanius, Daniel Class, G. B. Teubner, Gustave H. Henning, Joseph Fink, W. F. Kost, R. Randal, Samuel Webb, N. Hopkins, R. E. Jeffries, Joseph M. See, Clarence Green, Andrew J. Little.

SECRETARIES.

T. W. Mallory, Wm. M. Taylor, W. T. Boland, Anthony Bosse, John Reedy, T. J. Plunkett, Francis P. Ryan, John Pearson, T. W. Goggin, M. Connolly, James McCarty, Daniel Corkery, E. O'Hara, A. G. Cook, W. Odell, Peter Howley, Bruno Hasper, Wm. P. Mitchell, Wm. H. Orton, G. Lauler.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

Whereas, By profligate expenditure of the City revenue, a wasteful extravagance on our public works, and an utter neglect to husband and economize our resources, our annual taxation has risen to the enormous sum of $18,000,000, being $15 for every man, woman and child, $50,000 for every working day, $5,000 for every working hour, and $83 for every working minute, which enormous sum we workingmen of the City have indirectly to pay—from our hard earnings—in the way of increased rents and high rates of food, clothing, fuel, &c.

Whereas, Notwithstanding our heavy expenditures, our streets are neglected, our sewers choked with decaying and offensive matter and filth, threatening pestilence in our midst, and destroying the comfort and safety of the workingman's home, indeed sickness is rife in all parts of the City, while City officials squander our hard earnings, and distribute the spoils among their partisans, the rowdies and loafers, the hangers-on and whippers-in of the various cliques and parties who keep their men in power. And,

Whereas, We have but one remedy left, one way to help ourselves and save our City from the ruin that corrupt and dishonest politicians are rapidly bringing upon us, therefore,

Resolved, That the printers, bookbinders, stereotypers, lithographers, and the various branches of the book trade in the City of New-York, are fully determined to unite, not quietly to these abuses, but, with their fellow workmen of the other industrial classes in the City of New-York, will put their shoulders to the wheel and keep them there until, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, the corrupt officials of the City Hall are turned out—to grass.

Resolved, That the mode which we condemn has produced and fosters such evils in Government, such depravity in morals, that they can only be removed by an earnest and united effort on the part of citizens.

Resolved, That the ability to collect a sum so vast in magnitude has awakened the cupidity of hordes of men, as void of character as of mental culture, who have succeeded in gaining control of the City through party machinery, and who seem more intent on public plunder than on the proper discharge of the duties which they have assumed.

Resolved, That public duties thus neglected, public money so easily obtained by men accustomed to handle but little of their own, so effectually tends to demoralize large numbers of our citizens, who, instead of seeking the reward of honest industry, are led into the crooked paths of chicanery and deceit by the baleful glitter of corrupt officials, whose native brass is overlaid by the plunder of the public treasury.

Resolved, That this all-engrossing corruption in our City Government, this universal speculation, has had the effect of lessening the workingman's means of support—whose labor is the only source of wealth—and forcing him into contracted tenements, where light, and air, and ventilation—so essential to health and bodily comfort—are limited in supply by the crowd of persons who are obliged to seek shelter in such dwellings.

Resolved, That the hospitals, the alms-houses, the prisons of our City, if necessary adjuncts to a Christian and enlightened community, are only so when government is administered for the good of the few—instead of the many, and that these institutions—by their number and by their pecuniousness—unmistakably call upon all of our citizens to stay the tide of pauperism and crime by electing to office citizens whose character makes assurance doubly sure that they will administer and use the funds entrusted to them for the benefit of the producers, and who will need no gloves—stolen from the treasury—to conceal an itching palm.

Resolved, That if our brothers, the iron-workers and shipwrights—pioneers in this great enterprise—exceed us in number, they shall not surpass us in zeal, and that with them and with all who join the ranks we will achieve a triumph for honesty and public virtue; and that we will not remit our exertions until we have restored every department of our City Government, and especially our public schools, to the healthful and beneficent exercise of their functions, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Resolved, That the men who labor have rights not to be ignored, and that among those rights is the choice of candidates for office by open nomination, where the character and ability of the nominee may be examined into by his fellow-citizens before selection is made; and the system of packed primary meetings is, in our opinion, the fruitful means of getting corrupt and dishonest men into office. We want men in our City Councils to represent the interests of the workingmen; to be taken from among us; men who know our wants, our sufferings, our rights, and will secure them to us; and because we here declare this night—we will have in place of those now in office, who do not represent us or care for us.

Resolved, That the question of convenient markets, especially in the upper part of the City, is one of vital importance to the workingmen, who are, of course, the most numerous consumers, and who now pay annually a tax of over $36,000,000 in the shape of advanced prices on market produce, as compared with the down-town cost at Washington and Fulton Markets.

Resolved, That the principles of the Citizens' Association in advocating the selection of honest and capable men to fill our municipal offices; in carrying back power to the people, as the true basis of self-government; by its earnest efforts to reduce taxation, and as a result to give cheap rents, food, clothing and fuel to all: by establishing markets, where the farmer may sell and the consumer may buy, without the intervention of speculators and middle men, meets our special approval, and we here pledge ourselves to labor unremittingly to induce our fellow citizens, everywhere, to unite with the Association in its various Ward Organizations, and will stand by the candidates who are nominated as the exponents of these principles.

The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening,

MR. PETER C. BAKER,

who said: I did think of beginning with an apology, but on second thoughts, I think none is necessary for me to say a few plain words, and if any apology is needed, it is from those who promised to speak at this meeting, and then did not come. Several have said to me that this was a very foolish movement, and that this was a bad time to begin it, and why? Because of the Presidential campaign, and the fiery war and struggle which must attend it; and I did think, at first, perhaps it was not the best time; but on sober second thought, it seemed to me it was the best time, because it is in these times of party strife and heat the politicians rule and ruin. We meet to-night as citizens, to discuss purely municipal matters, and mayhit not be well for us to meet often in this quiet and undemonstrative way? I think it will, and that it well becomes a man to throw off all party feeling and meet here and look into matters at home. I do not wish to distract any man's attention from the great questions of the day, but while thinking of them do not entirely forget matters at home. Does not every man now have to economize in his family and retrench at home? And why, because the money he has to pay out does not buy half as much as it used to. We can place such rulers in our City offices as will retrench and reform our City expenses. We have come together to-night to see what we can do, not at the demand, but at the request, of the Citizens' Association. The taxes of the City of New-York have far exceeded those of any other city, and it is time for us to see if these men in office cannot be made to do their duty, and if they will not, to select others who will. We used to have the county and State tickets all jumbled up together, so that a man, no matter how good his memory might be, could not remember the men he wished to vote for. Now it is proposed to have the municipal ticket separate. We propose to take from the City election its political character. The Citizens Association is organized by men whose names show that they honorably mean what they say. They have organized this association, and now they ask you to help them, for they know they can do nothing without the mechanics, and it is proper these tax-payers should ask you. I notice among these names that benevolent man, Francis Coegan, who is spending half his fortune in doing good. I remember when I was a boy he was an Alderman. How, would he consent to serve one of the present day? Now we want again men of wisdom and judgment in our councils; men of reputation, and men who can manage their own business. I saw some time since a man who used to work for me, and I said to him, "What are you doing now?" He replied, "Oh, I'm training for an Alderman." I asked him how? "Why," said he, "I've opened a porter-house, and I'm getting along first-rate, and I hope soon to be in public office." The Citizens' Association want to alter. This will you help them? [Cheers.] Is it not a disgrace that these offices have sunk so low that an honest man does not how wish to hold one? Now what prevents an honest man from being willing to accept one? It is because he says to himself, if I go in with these men I shall bring disgrace upon myself and my family, and he shrinks from it, and we can scarcely get good men to accept them, and yet we are to blame for it. We do not now have the men we had thirty years ago. No, such men do not suit the frequenters of the pot-houses and coal-holes where office-holders are now made. Now, we want these old style men again. Why should we not have good, honest men? We know they don't want office because of the associations, but we must thrust these offices upon them. Now, public offices are regularly bought and sold, and who buys them? Good, honest men? No. The object of public office to a man is not now, "will it be of credit to me and my family," but, "what is it worth?" We want to make the possession of public office a badge of honor. [Applause.] Then these men we now have and despise will have gone back to their coal-holes and such places. I do not wish to blame them all; there are some good men in our public offices who deserve our support, but they don't always get it. There are honest men in public office at this day, and we must discriminate. We want to be fair and honest. But how is it with regard to these few honest, good men. Why they are all alone and helpless. Now we must give them good colleagues, and that is the object of the Citizens' Association, and I will then defy them to tax us $200 for every man, for that is what they now propose to tax us. But, gentlemen, we will come now to what particularly interests us—the printing and stationery trade. In the year 1830 the City expenses for printing was $3,500. In 1860 the expenses for printing, &c.—I suppose that &c. means stationery, so that while our population and wealth are five times as much, our expenses are one hundred and fifty times greater. These figures, I am told, are taken carefully from official documents. You have heard of the commission of records, the printing and binding in book form of all the records in the City Hall, for the past seventy or eighty years. These were printed and the bill was sent in for payment. But there happened to be one honest man in the Board of Supervisors, and he disputed it, and to settle it a committee of printers was called to decide what they thought would be a good fair price, and they decided that six cents a page would pay well. What do you think had been charged for it? Eighteen cents a page, and the City had to pay it, for there was a written contract. Now, we want a better system. Do you suppose these men in office will find it out? No, they like it well enough as it is. It is useless to say we cannot have a change. We can do it. We never had such a thorough organization as this Citizens' Association before. It comes to the poor men and urges them to act. It says to them, you have the power, will you exercise it? The City under proper management should be the great Metropolis of the Union, and when I think of how it has been ruled, I think that you and I have not done our duty. It's a great thing to be an American, and a great thing to be a New-Yorker, and if you think as I do, and we all do our duty, we will revive this great New-York and make it like ancient Rome, when to be a Roman was greater than to be a King. Mr. BAKER was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his speech, after which the President introduced

MR. MATTHEWS,

who said: Mr. President and fellow-mechanics [cheers]. That is the character in which I would rather have been introduced to you, for such I am, a mechanic, and not a speaker. I have worked with my sleeves up for twenty-five years, and I know what mechanics are, for I have been brought up with them, and with them taught at my mother's knee to believe that honesty is the best policy, and I believe they will compare favorably with our best men and our best merchants. I have urged that you should elect your own legislators. Does any one mean to say that these men, who have begun at the lowest step of the laders and worked their way up to the topmost, and who always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and earned it, too, cannot make your laws? I trust not. I have always highly estimated the character of the mechanic, and I cannot believe that they will allow their prejudice or outside influence to move them in this great movement of the Citizens' Association. You know these City officials instead of being our servants are our masters, and instead of paying attention to our interests, they are attending to their own, and to remedy all this, you have only at the next election to step up to the polls and vote the ticket of the Citizen's Association. Another characteristic of the mechanic is, that he doubts; he has been taken in so often that he feels doubtful; but, my friends, we must persevere if we would turn out these thieves from our Boards of Common Council. Don't be frightened at anything. I heard just now that, as a procession of workingmen were marching up the Bowery to Cooper Institute, to join us in this meeting, that they were attacked by the Bowery boys, and their banners taken from them and burned. [Hisses.] Now I want to know will you submit to this? [Cheers and cries of "No, no."] No, I think not; it will only nerve you to the great work you have to do. The Citizens' Association want you to nominate your own men; some will say it can't be done without the old political primary meetings; but I say it can, and let us try it once. You know what the platform of the Citizens' Association is. It is "Honest and capable men, and nominate them yourselves," and it's as good as the platform of the Chicago or Baltimore Convention or any other Convention, but we want no politics in municipal affairs. There is no necessity for them, and we won't have them. Look at our dirty streets. I read in an evening paper to-night some news that was truly horrible. It was that two thousand children had died in this City during the past month. Do you suppose these children died in Fifth-avenue or in the aristocratic portions of our City? No, they were the children of poor mechanics, and were killed by the rosewater of Inspector BOOLE. Now, we want honest and capable men, and I say to you, work; work hard and steadily, and fear not. Be honest and faithful to your country, and to your God be true.

Mr. MATTHEWS was frequently interrupted by applause and was most enthusiastically received. After he had finished speaking, several other gentlemen addressed the audience, when, after more singing by the TREMAIN BROTHERS and music by the band, the meeting adjourned.

A Murderous Assault on a Policeman.

HE IS TERRIBLY CUT ON THE HEAD WITH A HATCHET, AND BEATEN WITH A SLUNG-SHOT AND HIS OWN CLUB.

On the morning of the 29th ult., about 2:30 o'clock, a most unprovoked and brutal outrage was perpetrated upon Policeman JOHN H. ARNOUX, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while he was patrolling his beat in First-avenue, near East Nineteenth-street. The principal facts of the case have hitherto, for reasons unknown to our reporter, been kept from the public, not from any neglect of the police, however. After much effort, we are now enabled to give what is no doubt a true statement of the case, which is as follows:

At the hour above indicated, Officer ARNOUX heard cries of "Police, watch," &c., proceeding from the corner of First-avenue and East Nineteenth-street, and immediately went to see what was the matter. Upon his arrival at the spot, he saw three men standing near each other, of whom he inquired the cause of the disturbance. One of the men pointed to a tenement house in the vicinity, when the officer, supposing he was wanted at the house indicated, turned and started toward it. At this moment, one of the three men, whose name, by the way, is JOHN CONNER, called out to Officer ARNOUX, "Here, we want you here." ARNOUX then went up to them, and before he had time to ask them a question, CONNER raised a large hatchet, which he had held concealed behind him, and dealt Officer ARNOUX a powerful blow on the head. This had the effect to stagger the officer, and so stunned him that for a moment he was almost rendered insensible. Two or three more blows with the hatchet were dealt in quick succession by CONNER, on the head of the victim. Meantime, Thomas SCULLY and Dennis SHEEN, the two accomplices of CONNER, were active in their efforts to inflict injuries upon the officer. The latter was prostrate on the ground: SCULLY stood behind him and kicked him several times upon various portions of his body. SHEEN seized hold of the club which the officer clung to with a death-like grip, and thus dragged him quite a distance over the pavement. Finally, SHEEN secured the club and struck Officer ARNOUX several times with it. In addition to the hatchet with which CONNER dealt the blows on the officer's head, the police say he (CONNER) had a slung-shot which he used on the officer. An examination of the wounds revealed the fact that ARNOUX had seven distinct wounds made with the hatchet, on his head, four of them of a very dangerous character. One of his ribs was broken; it is thought with the slung-shot, and SHEEN bruised him severely on his arms, legs, hands and body with the club. As soon as ARNOUX lost his locust, he began to beg of his would-be murderers, "For God's sake spare my life; don't kill me," &c.; but the only answer he got to this were blows, and the words often repeated by the trio, "Kill the —— son of a ——." Before his club was taken from him he had given the alarm rap, and when he saw that no mercy was to be shown him, he raised the cry of "Murder." Roundsman HENRY HOGGINSON, who, in the discharge of his duty, happened to be within hearing, was on the spot as speedily as possible, as were also several other officers on duty in that precinct. When CONNER and his company saw assistance coming to ARNOUX, they all ran into the tenement-house, No. 211 East Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue. Search was made for them throughout the building, and after much difficulty they were found and secured. SCULLY was discovered secreted under a bed, and the other two partially hid in a corner of a room. CONNER resisted the police with great energy and desperation. It was only by a free use of the locust that they were able to get him to the station-house. CONNER, SCULLY and SHEEN were all taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, were committed to await the result. The next day CONNER's injuries were found to be so serious that he was transferred from the Second District Prison to the Tombs. It is thought that he will not survive his injuries. Officer ARNOUX was conveyed to the station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital. His physician believes that with proper care he will recover.

In searching the premises where CONNER and his companions were found secretad, the police found the hatchet in a sink, the officer's club in the corner of a water-closet, and the slung-shot had been thrown into a rear area-way. The hatchet was nearly covered with blood. It is suggested by some of the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, that when CONNER made the attack on ARNOUX, he supposed the last-named officer to be Officer REILEY, with whom he had had some words only a short time previously, only a block or two from the place where ARNOUX was assaulted. When CONNER left REILEY, he said, "I will meet you again in a few moments." The theory is that CONNER then went to get assistance and weapons with which to attack REILEY, and believing he had the right man, he began the murderous assault with the hatchet.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The delegates elected pursuant to the call of the Union General Committee, of which Mr. DRAPER is Chairman, met last evening at Hope Chapel. Nearly all the delegates were present, and every district represented. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, and addresses made by Messrs. MILLIKIN, ANDREWS, and others. The delegates then adjourned, to meet at Syracuse on Tuesday next.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

Memphis papers of the 30th of August announce the arrival there of Gens. SMITH and GRIERSON with their respective staffs.

A Railroad Train Caught in a Hurricane.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 29.

The 4:20 train on the Indianapolis Railroad, which left this city on Friday afternoon for Chicago, was blown from the track, as our readers are already aware, at a point near Wirtnell's Bridge, fifteen miles below Lawrenceburgh, by one of the most terrific tornadoes that has ever visited that section of the country.

As the train approached the bridge above named, the atmosphere seemed filled with branches of trees and missiles of various kinds the wind had taken up in its path, and the engineer, thinking the bridge unsafe, increased the speed of the engine so as to reach the protection of the hills beyond.

He was too late, for the hurricane, restistless in its energy and overwhelming in its power, lifted the entire train into the air, and hurled the rear portion of it over a steep bank, the baggage car, which was very heavily laden, being whirled diagonally across the track and the rear of the first passenger car, still unoccupied, being suspended over the precipice at the side of the track.

The train which happened to arrive at such an untimely moment, in the very focus of the wild hurricane was heavily loaded with passengers, many of them being bound for the Chicago Convention; yet, strange to relate, notwithstanding the increased speed with which the train was moving, and the height of the embankment down which the cars were hurled, not one person was killed. This may be considered a most miraculous escape, two of the cars having been completely wrecked and jammed to pieces, the seats dislocated and shattered into fragments, and everything left in the most chaotic condition. From thirty to forty individuals were more or less injured, and two ladies, names not known, probably fatally, one of them, it is thought, having suffered a dislocation of the spine. They were residents of Indianapolis, but were brought on to Cincinnati.

Among the sufferers of this city were A. J. MULLANE, who was sitting in a seat adjoining that of GEORGE H. PENDLETON. When the storm came up Mr. MULLANE arose from his seat and closed the window on the side next to him, and he had no sooner taken his seat again than the catastrophe took place. The car he was in, he says, rolled down the embankment, and he distinctly remembers of being thrown from one side of the car to the other some two or three times before the car found a fixed posture. He was severely bruised all over his body, and his face was partially scarred, but fortunately no bones were broken. He was compelled to return to the city.

The prosecuting attorney of the county, E. E. HUTCHESON, Esq., who was on his way to Chicago as an outside delegate, was in the first car. He was so unfortunate as to have his collar bone seriously injured and his shoulder dislocated, by the car he was in coming in contact with the baggage car.

Immediately after the accident the conductor of the train, Mr. HUSTIS, procured a hand-car and started immediately to Lawrenceburgh, where a locomotive was at once started with medical aid to the scene of the wreck, where everything was done to render comfortable the injured persons.

The condition of the passengers thus suddenly stopped in their journey was by no means enviable. With the savage blasts of the wind came torrents of rain, and there being no dwelling house or other building that could afford them shelter near the locality, they were exposed to the fury of the storm, and completely drenched, where they were compelled to remain from the time the accident happened, which was 5:45 o'clock, until 11 at night, when a car arrived and took them to Lawrenceburgh.

A Humorous Sacrilege—The Funniest Thing on Record—Devil Turned Saint.

From the Cincinnati Times.

One of the funniest things that ever occurred, or perhaps ever will occur, took place at the regular opening of the Convention at Chicago on Tuesday last.

On the conclusion of the benediction by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, which constituted a part of the opening exercises, he commenced the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, in which the delegates attempted, attempted, by request, to join in concert, and it is described by an eye-witness, as the richest of all rich affairs. The announcement was hardly made by the reverend gentleman, and he had but articulated the opening words of the prayer, when confusion confounded ran through the whole assembly. Had they been called on to join in the chorus of "Pass the Flowing Bowl," or "The Bonnie Blue Flag," or "Just Another Drink Before We Go," they they would have been equal to the emergency, but the Lord's Prayer was "too many" for them. However, for the sake of harmony (?), they started in. One delegate, whose early education evidently had not been neglected, vociferated at the top of his voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep;" a Western delegate thought himself all right with, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand;" a clerical brother, "Our life hangs by a single thread;" a delegate from the Wabash was troubled as to "When shall I see Jesus;" a peace fellow from Illinois gave with good nasal twang, "How tedious and tasteless the hour;" a New-Yorker (Capt. RYNDERS probably), seemed anxious to know when he "Could read his title clear to mansions in the skies," and a short-haired Bowery boy was anxious to "let her go," because he claimed "she's all oak;" a tavern-keeper cleverly piped, "My *spirits* were never wane;" a country squire, the first time from home, proclaimed, "Know all men by these presents," and a Keystone boy capped the climax with, "Down with the traitors, up with the flag."

The furor was of but short duration, but indescribably funny and characteristic. The Lord's Prayer had evidently "played out" wite the Chicago delegates.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER AT PHILADELPHIA.—The rebel steamer *Lilian*, captured on the 24th ult., off Cape Fear, arrived off the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The *Lilian* had sailed from Wilmington, N. C., with a load of cotton, 640 bales, and was bound for Bermuda. She was seen by the lookout on the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, and she was run under the guns of the United States steamer *Keystone State* before she was seen from that vessel. The transport steamer *Massachusetts* aided in the capture of the *Lilian*. The prize is a splendid iron side-wheel steamer, built in April last. She is about 200 feet long, lies low in the water, and looks like a fast sailer, as she is represented to be. During the chase a small portion of her cargo was thrown overboard, but it was picked up by the capturing vessels. The *Lilian* was built in England on rebel account, specially for blockade running.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 1.*

The followers of Little Mac will attempt to carry the campaign by storm, not borrowing the idea, however, from anything in that line which he ever did.—*New-Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE DRAFT.

Names of Patriotic Gentlemen who Have Furnished Substitutes in Advance of the Draft, through the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Name.	Place of Business.	Residence.
John S. Kennedy..	80 Exchange-place	41 West 31st-st.
A. M. Ferris.....	57 Exchange-place	121 Madison-av.
Warren Ferris....	57 Exchange-place	66 West 35-st.
W. Allan.....	49 Grand-st,	
Richard Vose.....	54 Wall-st.	Washing. Heights.
D. W. James.....	21 Cliff-st.	38 East 31st-st.
Morris K. Jessup.,	59 Exchange-place.	65 East 19th-st.
Dr. Mann.....		41st-st.
William Seligman	140 Church-st.	11 West 24th-st.
Jesse Seligman...	140 Church-st.	22 West 27th-st.
James Seligman..	140 Church-st.	11 West 24th-st.
N. B. Collins.....	33 Broadway.	48 West 27th-st.
J. Baker, Jr.....		66 Whitehall-st.
J. C. Lord.....	139 Greenwich-st.	24 Gramercy Park.
P. F. Van Houton.	33 Broadway.	
Henry Pierce.....	50 Wall-st.	Orchard-st.
De Forrest Lord..	47 Exchange-place.	
Mr. Pierrepont...		Brooklyn.
H. W. Robin.....		New-York.
Steph. U. Cadwell.	5 College-place.	37 West 22d-st.
F. Berthoud.....	133 Pearl-st.	7 Gramercy Park.
Fred. O. Norton..	100 Wall-st.,	High Falls, Marblestown, N. Y.
Sam. A. Strang..	89 Exchange-pl.,	20 West 38th-st.
Wm. H. Little....	206 West 43d-st.,	
Adolph Rusch....	349 Broadway,	24 West 21st-st.
Wm. T. Blodgett..	118 Norfolk-st.,	27 West 25th-st.
Solomon Hersog..	392 Broadway,	176 West 11th-st.
M. M. Howey.....	293 Broadway,	129 West 24th-st.
Sol. Ottenheimer.	216 Broadway,	343 West 23d-st.
Fred. Steinhardt..	140 Church-st.,	54 West 22d-st.
Henry Day.....	21 Wall-st.,	37 West 30th-st.
Colum. B. Rogers.	10 Wall-st.,	280 Fifth-av.
Albert Bull.....		Middletown, N.Y.
Barnum W. Field.	31 and 33 Br'way,	Gramercy Park House.
Jacob Silberman..	5 Park-place,	110 West 21st-st.
Oscar Loewi.....	313 Broadway,	104 West 48th-st.
Arthur Amory....	47 & 49 Worth-st.,	9 Washing'n-pl.
Marshall J. Allen.	24 Broad-st.,	123 East 19th-st.
J. A. Benedict....	86 Broad-st.,	290 5th-av.
M. Ketzinger.....	368 Broadway,	48 East 12th-st.
Alb't A. Sampson..	196 Broad-st.,	Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Burns.....		Fifth-av. Hotel.
Mr. Garfield.....		Cornwall, N. Y.
Peter A. Embury..	107 Front-st.,	17 W. 30th-st.
Philip E. Wilkins.	5½ Pine-st.,	214 West 20th-st.
S. Sternberger....	326 and 328 B'way,	29 West 9th-st.
M. Sternberger....	326 and 328 B'way,	65 West 27th-st.
J. T. Sturges.....	325 Broadway.	11 Bleecker-st.
J. M. Fuller.....	56 Wall-st.,	301 Lexington-av.
E. Johnson	University bd'gs,	Washington-place
Jacob Levi.....	26 and 28 Barclay,	126 East 50th-st.
M. H. Phillip.....		Claverack.
Mr. Wakeman.....		New-York.
Mr. Dickerson		New-York.
W. A. Martin.....	69 Cortlandt-st.,	151 Lexington-av.
Philip Walter.....	372 Broadway.	312 West 23d-st.
Henry Bends.....	105 William-st.,	22 West 31st-st.
A. B. Anabscher..	105 William-st.,	119 West 38th-st.
Mr. Russell.....	Third-avenue,	Brooklyn.
Mr. Pierrepont ...		New-York.
Mr. Crane.....		New-York.
Mr. Dubois.....		
Mr. Schoenmascher		
Clarence S. Day...	5 Bond-st,	105 St. Mark's-pl.
Mr Clarkson.....		347 Fifth-av.
F. W. Gilley, Jr..	13 William-st,	5 St. Luke's-place
Wm. C. Read.....	41 Wall-st,	30 West 17th-st.
Chas. V. Smith....	11 Park-avenue,	
H. H. Anderson..	43 Wall-st,	1 East 33d-st.
John J. Petit.....	79 Beaver-st.	69 West 36th-st.
John W. Willard..	552 Broadway,	177 East 41st-st.
M. L. Fowler.....	63 Wall-st,	60 West 14th-st.
W. Riley.....		252 Third-avenue.
H. Hurlbutt.....	Pres. of 2d National	Bank, N. Y.
Benj. L. Southack.	196 Broadway.	236 5th-av.
T. L. Vyse, Jr....	374 Broadway.	20 West 17th-st.
William Combe...		814 2d-av.
Aug. L. Hyde.....		39 West 34th-st.
Wm. C. Dornin....	15 William-st.	25 West 18th-st.
Wm. C. Weed.....	39 Wall-st.	Metropol'n Hotel.
L. S. Hallock.....		124 East 16th-st.
Abraham V. W. Vanvechten.....	46 Pine-st.	177 West 47th-st.
John Crerar.....		23 West 26th-st.
Wm. M. Randall..		156 West 47th-st.
Joseph A. Harper.	Pearl-st.	234 5th-av.
Charles Baker....	William-st.	Everett House.
Mr. McCreadie....		New-York.
Thos. M. Wigham.	33 Pine-st.	321 5th-av.
C. G. Thurnauer..	52 Maiden-lane.	204 West 29th-st.
John D. McLean..	256 West 22d-st.,	317 West 29th-st.
George McLean....		263 West 22d-st.
Sheridan Gay.....	115 Norfolk-st.,	137 2d-av.
C. L. Goddard.....	Union S'm Works,	308 East-st.
Chas. E. O. Hark.	106 Leonard-st.	217 West 48th-st.
Aaron Berwin.....	394 Broadway,	61 West 35th-st.
Lewis May.....	394 Broadway,	22 West 36th-st.
H. C. Oakley.....	35 Wall-st.,	12 Gramercy P'k.
L. L. Morton.....	35 Wall-st,	243 Madison-av.
Walter H. Burnes..	35 Wall-st.,	229 Madison-av.
George C. Clark..	51 Wall-st.,	18 Gramercy P'k.
David Crawford—	51 Wall-st.,	18 Gramercy P'k.
S. A. Lewis.....	404 Broadway,	241 West 14th-st.
Morris B. Moss....	267 Canal-st.,	144 West 43d-st.
Lewis J. Phillips..	267 Canal-st.,	135 West 42d-st.
David Davies....	508 Broadway,	228 West 32d-st.
Andrew M. Davies	508 Broadway,	228 West 32d-st.
John A. Gwyne....	21 Wall-st.,	88 West 43d-st.
Geo. A. Bennett..	151 Chambers-st.,	44 West 33d-st.
C. H. Davies, Jr..	256 West 22d-st.,	146 East 17th-st.
Wm. H. Scott.....	33 Wall-st.,	11 West 20th-st.
T. M. Williams....	13 Broad-st.,	341 8th-av.
Joseph Kohner....	139 Duane-st.,	301 East 50th-st.
Geo. W. Tooker...	351 Canal-st.,	140 9th-av.
J. H. Banker.....	48 Wall-st.,	98 5th-av.
Wm. B. Meeker...	48 Wall-st,	68 West 19th-st.
Geo. E. Sterry....	16 Platt-st.,	34 West 21st-st.
Geo. Collins, Jr...	80 Pine-st.,	17 East 38th-st.
George King.....	5 Broadway,	473 5th-av.
V. E. Cooper.....	10 College-place,	48 West 17th-st.
Edwd. Stephens..	21 Wall-st.,	127th-st., b.3d-av.
J. C. B. Davies...	11 Pine-st.	
Jas. F. Bliss.....		Ashland House.
Gould H. Thorpe..		36 East 36th-st.
Wallace Dewitt..	16 Platt-st.,	34 West 21st-st.
Adrue Eddy.....	125 Front-st.,	309 4th-av.
Francis B. Arnold.		53 East 34th-st.
David Thompson.	215 Water-st.,	28 East 33d-st.
M. V. B. Smith...	180 William-st.,	206 Madison-av.
Thos. C. Pollock..	37 Pearl-st.,	227 West 28th-st.
Joseph W. Taylor.	101 Wall-st.,	85 East 34th-st.
Edward Poinier....		64 West 19th-st.
Wm. E. Rider.....	51 Broad-st.,	210 West 14th-st.
Theo. E. Studley..	100 Liberty-st.,	28 West 39th-st.
Gilbert B. Wood..	9 Pine-st.,	288 Broome-st.
James Fraser.....	92 and 94 Cliff-st.,	57 West 19th-st.
L. H. Judson	40 Walker-st.,	16 Union-square.
F. M. Shepard.....	347 Broadway,	48 West 33d-st.
Jas. J. Everett....	50 Beach-st.,	263 Greenwich-st.
Susman Goldman..	254 Broadway,	106 Grand-st.
A. J. Thomas.....		151 West 44th-st.
J. H. Wainwright.	30 Wall-st.,	11 West 33d-st.
Sidney C. Jones...	86 Broad-st.,	310 Delancey-st.
F. F. Marbury, Jr.	64 Wall-st.,	76 Irving-place.
C. H. Sargent.....	70 Beekman-st.,	
Fred'k J. Slade...	22 Park-place,	242 5th-av.
Jos. R. Kearney..	52 Wall-st.,	58 West 20th-st.
Thos. M. Andrew.		Earle's Hotel.
Phillips Phœnix..	128 Broadway,	22 West 23d-st.
S. W. Phœnix.....	128 Broadway,	22 West 23d-st.
Clifford E. Smith.	656 Broadway.	13 Lexington-av.
R. Henshelwood..	Con. Bk. Note Co.,	17 West 41st-st.
Theo. Johnson....	43 Water-st.,	110 West 42d-st.
Charles Spear.....	25 William-st.,	35 East 31st-st.
Mr. Vannostrand.		Canal-st.
F. W. Bloodgood..	76 Cedar-st.,	22 West 27th-st.
Wm. T. Bolles....	180 Water-st.,	189 West 27th-st.
M. E. Lord.....	32 & 34 Vesey-st.,	52 West 21st-st.
Jas. B. Shepard..	1,109 Broadway,	79 West 26th-st.
James M. Lee.....	110 Pearl-st.,	107 East 17th-st.
Wm. B. Ross.....	38 Wall-st.,	118 East 16th-st.
Joseph T. Lea....	112 Reade-st.,	107 East 17th-st.
E. H. Ammidown.	37 Warren-st.,	31 Madison-av.
H. P. Ammidown.	37 Warren-st.,	31 Madison-av.
G. V. Quilliard..	77 Christopher-st.,	424 Hudson-st.
E. H. Schermerh'n		6 Great Jones-st.
J. E. Tracy.....	49 Wall-st.,	57 Lexington-av.
W. H. Thorpe.....		137 Madison-av.
L. G. Hopkins.....		24 Broadway.
A. Gardner.....		24 Broadway.
James Davidson...		24 Broadway.
Emil Justh.....	49 Exchange-place	392 5th-av.
John R. Offley....	39 Vesey-st.	99 West 11th-st.
James Benedict..	70 Gold-st.	40 West 14th-st.
E. D. Staunton ...		14 West 29th-st.
Henry D. Noyes..		31 Madison-av.
W. C. Schermerhorn	68 Wall-st.	49 West 23d-st.
John B. Hall.....	7 Park-place.	19 East 19th-st.
Charles A. Meigs..		102 West 21st-st.
John Lynch.....		319 West 29th-st.
Archibald Gracie.	53 William-st	18 Lafayette-place,
A. H. Muller, Jr..	52 Pine-st.	39 West 28th st.
John C. Martine..	364 Broadway,	21 East 37th-st.
T. H. Chap